

## Post-Heysel ban on Liverpool stays

# English soccer teams let back into Europe

By JOHN GOODBODY

UEFA, the football governing body, yesterday unconditionally readmitted English clubs to European competition, from which they have been excluded since the Heysel stadium disaster five years ago.

Lennart Johansson, the Uefa president, said: "English supporters are no worse than those in other countries. It is just that we have focused on them."

After the expected announcement in Geneva, English officials said they would take all measures necessary to prevent a recurrence of the crowd violence, which led to the ban, in which 39 people were crushed to death at the European Cup Final in Brussels, after a charge by Liverpool supporters. Uefa decided that Liverpool, the league champions, would remain suspended for at least another year.

Mr Johansson, speaking after his executive committee had voted unanimously in favour of lifting the ban, welcomed the return next season of Aston Villa, runners-up in the league last season, to the Uefa Cup, and Manchester United, winners of the FA Cup, to the European Cup-Winners Cup. The draw for both tournaments takes place today.

He said: "I am very pleased. I do not think isolation is a good thing for English football or European football. We hope now that things go from one extreme to the other, that

football supporters start throwing flowers at one another as they once used to." Last year Uefa decided to readmit English clubs this season if the government gave its support. As *The Times* disclosed 11 days ago, the government decided that, provided there were no serious problems in the last week of the World Cup, then permission would be granted.

The England team's fourth place, and the fact that it received the fair play award, meant that euphoria overcame any lingering hesitation in Whitehall. Although the disturbances at the World Cup were as bad, although not as concentrated, as at the European championship in West Germany two years ago, the government clearly feels that football is now at least being contained, if not eliminated. During the World Cup, only about 400 English fans were deported.

Colin Moynihan, the sports minister, called for a ban on English supporters attending potentially troublesome away games and urged tough policing as a condition for the government's approval. He said: "I have been heartened by the exemplary behaviour of the England players and of those thousands of followers who contributed to a relatively peaceful World Cup. Without doubt the relative peace was only achieved by the firm application of predetermined measures and at considerable cost."

Bert Millichip, the chairman of the Football Association, said that the governing body would take any measures it thought necessary to prevent trouble. When asked if this might include a ban on English supporters travelling to away matches, he said: "Nothing is ruled out."

The question of Liverpool, which in 1985 was banned for a further three years after the eventual readmission of other English clubs, was not discussed yesterday. Mr Millichip said that, if Liverpool qualified next season, there would be every reason for an application to be made to reduce their suspension.

Graham Kelly, the FA chief executive, said that policing methods used at the World Cup had been successful and would be closely studied. Although the followers of other countries, particularly West Germany and local Italian youths, became involved in disturbances, the English maintained their reputation

for attracting trouble. Up to 7,000 policemen were on duty at England games, and Britain sent officers to advise the Italians. An alcohol ban was in force in all cities where matches were played.

Craig Brewin, chairman of the Football Supporters' Association, said he was "very concerned" at attempts to prevent supporters following their clubs abroad. When this has been tried with the national team, England supporters have travelled abroad in any case. They have then either bought tickets from touts or besieged the stadium. Barry Moorhouse, the membership secretary of Manchester United's official supporters' club, said that if his 43,000 members were asked not to travel, they would not do so.

Abdul Rashid, Aston Villa's commercial manager, said: "We are absolutely delighted. It is a tremendous boost for everyone at the club." Villa are ready to erect a giant video screen at their ground so supporters can see their team in action on the Continent.

Commons praise: Sir Geoffrey Howe, the deputy prime minister, congratulated England's football clubs on their readmission to the European football scene in the Commons yesterday. But he called on fans to help keep the clubs in Europe by following the example of the England team, who won the World Cup fair play award.

EAST BERLIN: Four people were killed and hundreds hurt when jubilant street celebrations in East and West Germany turned reckless and violent after West Germany's victory in the World Cup.

Leading article, page 12  
Letters, page 13  
David Miller, page 42



Episcopal pause: the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, and the Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, at the General Synod of the Church of England meeting in York yesterday. Synod report, page 5

## Delays in care reforms criticised

By PHILIP WEBSTER AND JILL SHERMAN

THE government came under strong criticism last night after it emerged that key parts of its plans to reform community care for the elderly, mentally ill and mentally handicapped might be delayed or phased.

It is now expected that the plans, scheduled for implementation next April, will be staged over two years. There is also the possibility that money from the social security department to pay for residential care for the elderly will not be transferred to local authorities until 1993.

It is understood that the delay has been caused mainly by fears that the reforms, which give local authorities responsibility for care in the community, would force local authorities to raise community charge bills. If these councils are then capped and service cuts ensue, there could be a damaging public outcry in the run up to the next election, something which Mrs Thatcher would be keen to avoid.

Informed sources say that it is now possible that local authorities will only be asked to draw up plans for implementing the reforms from next April. They will be expected to give details of how they will assess clients for different types of care and how they will appoint care managers to take responsibility for individuals.

In the following year they will be asked to implement the assessment procedures and appoint the managers but they might not take over full financial responsibility for community care groups until April 1993. Last night there were doubts over whether even some of the smaller changes, such as transferring the responsibility for the mentally ill to local authorities, would now go ahead next April.

Plan for homes, page 2

## Gorbachev says no return to 'tanks and axes' days

From MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Gorbachev was re-elected general secretary of the Soviet Communist party yesterday after rounding on critics of his foreign policy, particularly those who had accused him of "losing" Eastern Europe and leaving the country dangerously undefended.

Scornfully he asked: "What were we supposed to do? Should we have used axes and tanks and tried to teach them another lesson in how to live?"

In a fighting speech, he warned party officials that they would lose their power if they did not join his efforts to transform the Soviet Union.

"We are talking about a crisis of the party," he said, to a rumble of discontent, "and its roots lie in an inability or an unwillingness to understand that we are working in new conditions... If some of you are harbouring the hope of turning the party back to its former state of rule by com-

mand, you are sorely mistaken."

"There is no way to bring yesterday back," he almost shouted. "Dictatorship, if anyone has such a crazy idea, will solve nothing."

The speech, to the 28th congress of the party, pleased party radicals, who had criticised his keynote address last week as too mealy-mouthed, and may have been enough to persuade a majority of reformists to stay in the party.

Mr Gorbachev stood for the post of general secretary against Teimuraz Avaliani, a former miners' leader, who was appointed head of the party in the Siberian city of Kiselevsk earlier this year. Although the vote was not close - Mr Avaliani received only 501 votes to Mr Gorbachev's 3,411 - there were more than 1,000 votes registered against Mr Gorbachev. The votes for Mr Avaliani and against Mr Gorbachev amounted to 25

per cent and reflected the strong anti-reformist sentiment at the party congress.

The hardcore of anti-reformists were the target of Mr Gorbachev's uncompromising address. Using exactly the same terms as those employed last week by the radical Russian president, Boris Yeltsin, the Soviet leader said the party would be "squeezed out of power by other forces" if it refused to change with the times. Remarking on the preponderance of full-time party officials among the delegates - the largest proportion at any party congress - Mr Gorbachev said the party's monopoly was over. "You have to co-operate with other forces."

The Soviet president reserved particular venom for critics of his foreign policy... We need co-operation and that is how we will be

Continued on page 22, col 4

Gorbachev triumph, page 8

## Unions move to isolate Scargill

By TIM JONES, EMPLOYMENT CORRESPONDENT

ARTHUR Scargill, the embattled miners' leader, yesterday faced further pressure to resign and demands from the Labour party and fellow union leaders for the truth to be told about at least £1 million of Russian money donated during the year-long pit strike. He also faced a furious row with the TUC over his denials that he had asked for Libyan money to sustain the dispute.

Yesterday's developments indicate that other union leaders and Labour politicians are seeking to isolate Mr Scargill. It emerged that Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, has written to Mr Scargill to ask him to clarify his "categorical assurances" that he had not asked for nor would he accept financial support from Libya.

In his report, Mr Gavin Lightman, QC, says that he is satisfied that the NUM sought political help from Libya in the form of cutting off oil supplies and financial aid.

Last night Mr Scargill said he had received no letter from Mr Willis nor could he recall being a signatory to any statement about Libya issued at that time.

In his report Mr Lightman says about £1.4 million of Soviet and East European money ended up in a Dublin trust fund whose deeds were a "sham". The fund was controlled by Mr Scargill and the Paris-based International Miners' Organisation, whose workings have been described as "virtually impenetrable".

Web of secrecy, page 2

### INSIDE

## Newspaper moves on

Less than five years after it left Fleet Street to move to the Isle of Dogs in London Docklands, the *Daily Telegraph* is to move a further quarter-mile to Canary Wharf.

The company announced five new non-executive directors - Lord Carrington, former foreign secretary, Lord King, chairman of British Airways, Sir James Goldsmith, Sir Evelyn de Rothschild, chairman of its bankers, and Henry Keswick, a businessman and former owner of the *Spectator*. Page 23

## BR accused

British Rail has been accused by a committee of MPs of using improper tactics verging on a contempt of the Commons when lobbying for the £600 million international passenger terminal at King's Cross London. Page 3

## Army backs Moi

President Moi was pledged support by Kenyan army leaders after riots in Nairobi and other towns forced him to fly home from the OAU summit in Ethiopia. Page 10

## Agencies close

Prudential Corporation confirmed it is to close 175 estate agency branches, leaving about 500. The Prudential, which has spent £220 million on acquiring estate agencies, lost £49 million on them last year. Page 23

## Tripes results

Further Tripes results from Cambridge University are published today. Page 37

## Leader caught

Ronan Pensec, of France, displaced the overall leader for the last 10 days, Steve Bauer, in the first mountain stage of the Tour de France cycle race. Page 41

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## Malcolm bowls England to a rare victory

DEVON Malcolm, again displaying the essential fast bowling qualities of strength and penetration, gave England a rare feeling of home triumph at Edgbaston yesterday.

Malcolm finally knocked the heart out of New Zealand to collect his third five-wickets return in eight tests and earn England a 1-0 series victory by 114 runs. It was England's first series success at home since beating Australia 3-1 in 1985, and was fittingly completed by Malcolm's yorker, which splayed Danny Morrison's stumps as the Pavilion clock ticked round to five minutes past three.

Malcolm, the man of the

match, finished with five for 46 in 24.4 overs to improve his impressive sequence to 35 wickets since his somewhat erratic debut at Trent Bridge 11 months ago.

The England captain, Graham Gooch, collected his third win in seven matches at the helm, adding to the defeats of Sri Lanka at Lord's in 1988 and the West Indies at Kingston in February. Since England last won a series in familiar surroundings, four captain have come and gone: David Gower, Mike Gatting, John Embury and Chris Cowdrey.

John Woodcock, page 40  
Test report, page 42

## Progress on the fairway is not up to par

By ALAN HAMILTON ST ANDREWS

COMPARED with the advances in performance made by Olympic athletes and other sportsmen in the past decade, the achievements of golfers have been on the puny side, a leading physicist told the first World Scientific Congress of Golf in St Andrews yesterday.

In 10 years of record-breaking high jumps, distance running and much other sporting endeavour, the leading edge of golf has advanced by just two per cent, Dr Alastair Cochran, of Aston University, a 12-handicap player, told more than 300 academics, scientists and equipment manufacturers.

Since 1980, the average drive hit on the American professional circuit has increased by only six yards, while the

median score in the British Open since 1984 has improved by only 3.3 strokes.

Dr Cochran, a technical adviser to the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, was assuring his audience that the game had nothing to fear from recent technological advances, including perimeter-weighted clubs, carbon fibre shafts and two-piece balls. Their effect on a player's performance is, to say the least, minimal.

"Many of the claims made for performance enhancement are greatly exaggerated or totally imaginary. It is not necessarily the manufacturers who make inflated claims: golfers who buy their products are more than happy to do it for them," said Dr Cochran, who admits to playing occasionally with a perimeter-weighted set of clubs.

The small improvements in champ-

ionship performance in recent years were entirely due to the players themselves and not their equipment. Dr Cochran predicted that if the perfect golf ball were ever invented, even the best hitters could probably get no more than an extra 20 yards out of it.

Other speakers at the four-day congress are preparing to unleash a barrage of statistics. Dr Lucius Riccio of New York, having studied over 100 American golfers from Jack Nicklaus to duffers, concludes that games are won on the fairway and not on the green, a comfort to all bad putters.

He has devised Riccio's Rule which states that three greens reached in regulation will produce a score of under 90, while eight greens so reached will break 80. His study appears to contradict Sam Snead's

celebrated dictum: "Drive for show and putt for dough".

Other papers to be delivered include a study from Liverpool Polytechnic which shows that the average golfer shrinks in height by 2.6mm during a round, or 4mm if he carries his bag. Two Korean academics will report cases of nausea and dizziness among their compatriots, apparently because of excessive use of pesticides on the greens.

Today delegates will have the afternoon off to play golf, but no records are expected to be broken. "It is well known that too much theory can harm your performance," Dr Martin Farrally, the congress director and an 18 handicap player said. Paralysis by analysis, as the Americans have it.

Scottish Open, page 38

## Summit backs separate aid for Moscow

From PETER STOTHARD AND ROBIN OAKLEY IN HOUSTON

THE Houston economic summit endorsed a political declaration yesterday which allowed participants to choose their own ways, including direct financial aid, of helping the Soviet Union.

The agreed document, entitled *Securing Democracy*, was a success for the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, who arrived here determined to protect Bonn's freedom to put together what may be a \$15 billion (£8.3 billion) financial package for President Gorbachev, and also a triumph for the Japanese, who succeeded in a slight easing of economic sanctions against China and retained their ability to resume loans to Peking.

James Baker, the US Secretary of State, said a "positive response and reaction" would be found to the requests for closer economic co-operation expressed in Mr Gorbachev's pre-summit letter.

Asked if the United States would ever agree to direct American financial aid, Mr Baker said he would never say never on this subject. He denied that the summit response was a rejection of Mr Gorbachev's letter.

Mr Baker also denied that the US had done a deal with Herr Kohl to exchange the "go-your-own-way" approach to the Soviet Union for West German support on trade and environmental issues. West German officials had earlier suggested that the growing strength of the Bonn-Washington axis had enabled agreement to be reached.

The summit leaders made some progress on agreeing a formula for negotiating reduced agricultural export subsidies, a deal which may open a split between Bonn and Paris, European Community officials believe.

After much hard bargaining on Chinese aid, the political declaration stated that "the prospects for closer cooperation will be enhanced by renewed political and economic reform", particularly on human rights. The economic sanctions, imposed at the 1989 summit, would be "kept under review" to respond to "further positive development in China".

EC central bank governors yesterday gave the British idea for a "hard" European currency unit a guarded welcome and agreed to study it further.

Heat on Mitterrand, page 9  
Leading article, page 13  
Peace move, page 23

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# Miners' organisation shrouds operations in web of secrecy

THE operations of the International Miners' Organisation (IMO) are so shadowy that Arthur Scargill, its president and founder, disagrees with Peter Heathfield, general secretary of the NUM, on the job Mr Heathfield performs there.

While Mr Scargill described Mr Heathfield as chairman of the IMO's general political committee, Mr Heathfield believes himself to be chairman of the business and policy committee. The discrepancy illustrates the complexities disclosed by Gavin Lightman, QC, who described the IMO as "practically impenetrable" after conducting his enquiry into serious financial allegations against the NUM.

Yesterday the headquarters of the IMO on Pierre Semard avenue in Paris were shuttered and secured by a bicycle lock. The IMO claims to represent 6

million members from 46 miners' organisations in 39 countries. An annual subscription nets the organisation up to FF3 million (£300,000).

The constitution of the IMO, whose general secretary Alain Simon is an executive member of the communist-led French CGT union, provides that its accounts should be audited and prepared by the finance committee. Mr Scargill has conceded, however, that no accounts are kept and that the IMO does not keep minutes of its decisions. A "certain imprecision" in its accounts is said to be necessary by the IMO because of the dangers of being a union militant in those countries where to accept a donation could imperil the recipient.

The "supreme organ" of the organisation is a congress which meets at least every four years. Between those meetings its affairs are managed by the executive committee though its constitution provides for management by its secretariat, effectively through Mr Simon.

*Michael Horsnell and Philip Jacobson look at the operations and background of the International Miners' Organisation, described as "practically impenetrable" by the recent inquiry into NUM funds*

Mr Simon declines to disclose the accounts or the source of funds paid into the IMO and Mr Scargill declines to give information about an account with the Narodny Bank in Warsaw. That, Mr Lightman believes, was at least a conduit for most of the money now controlled by the organisation and he also believes that both men have unrestricted and unaided access to more than £2 million.

His report says: "Mr Scargill and Mr Simon apparently think it is satisfactory to make personal loans to themselves or other IMO committee members out of those funds, and for payments to the IMO to be handed to Mr Simon in cash for him to deal with as he sees fit."

The IMO appears to exist in an administrative vacuum in France and is unknown to British institutions from the Charity Commissioners to the Inland Revenue. The French Ministry of Labour, which has broad responsibility for domestic trade unions, can provide no information about what, if any, controls exist in respect of the IMO. It said it was not aware of any official investigation being carried out into the IMO's affairs by the ministry, nor could the French financial authorities confirm UK reports that an investigation was under way.

The IMO's offices are in a nondescript block at Bobigny, a working-class suburb on the eastern outskirts of Paris. For several days, telephone callers have received no reply.

A French legal source who has previously attempted to establish the precise nature of the IMO's status of operations in France could find no indication of it having been registered with the appropriate authorities.

The IMO launches calls for fund-raising, the largest of which was for the NUM, in times of industrial struggle. Most recently it is believed to have contributed FF200,000 (£20,000) to striking miners in Morocco.

What insight Mr Lightman has been able to throw on the IMO's financial transactions has been bedevilled by the constant movement of money between

all the accounts controlled by Mr Scargill and/or the IMO. Contrary to Mr Scargill's evidence, Mr Lightman found that the existence of the accounts had been disclosed through fear of revelations by Mr Roger Windsor, former chief executive of the NUM. But for the fall-out between him and his former colleagues, the accounts would never have been disclosed or audited, Mr Lightman said.

"The great problem is that Mr Scargill has acted throughout without the benefit of properly informed legal or accountancy advice," his report says. "I regret that I am of the view that was in part because Mr Scargill was unwilling to accept the constraints which such advice would have placed upon him. Indeed when I put this view to Mr Scargill, he accepted that this was the case."

## Authority plans to sell homes to fund care reforms

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

A LOCAL authority is considering selling old people's homes to its own staff in an attempt to raise funds to implement the community care reforms.

Newcastle social services department will announce today a number of options to transfer ownership of 32 residential homes for the elderly and the mentally ill to local authority staff or a voluntary organisation. Options include creating an employee share ownership plan that would involve staff in the homes setting up as an independent company and managing the homes for the local authority.

The staff would raise the funds through bank loans that would depend on a viable business plan. If they set up an independent company they would be entitled to full social security benefits that local authority homes do not receive.

Under proposals to reform community care, existing residents in private homes will have their benefits, worth up to £140 a week, protected. By transferring ownership before March next year, Newcastle

hopes to be able to secure significant extra resources to provide domiciliary care in the community which it would have had to spend on its residential accommodation. Other options include setting up a trust to manage the homes in a similar way to an NHS trust, transferring ownership to a voluntary organisation or housing association, or setting up a workers co-operative. The council has discounted the idea of selling the homes off to the private sector or considering a management buy out.

Brian Roycroft, Newcastle social services director, said the council would need to reduce expenditure by an estimated £10 million a year in the next three years to avoid poll tax capping. Over the next 20 years the proportion of the population aged over 65 in the city will increase by 77 per cent, and extra services will have to be made available.

Similarly mentally ill people have an increased life expectancy and as more psychiatric hospitals close there will be greater demands for community care.

"Given restricted resources and the increasing demand ahead, the system will become quickly overloaded unless means are found to attract new monies into the services," the council said. "The only possible way forward is to seek to use the social security benefits system to optimum effect. If the council does not access these benefits, the resultant loss of £1.5 million a year will have to be met by reducing other care services causing even greater pressure in the system."

A decision is expected after a social services committee meeting on Friday.

## Final leg of capping challenge begins

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE Law Lords were told yesterday that the future of relations between central and local government rested on their decision on the legality of charge capping.

Council for 16 capped local authorities said that their ruling would have an impact far beyond the financial implications of charge capping. Roger Henderson, QC, opening what will be the final stage of the challenge to charge capping in the English courts, said the case would decide the relationship between central and local government "not just for this year but for years to come".

The High Court and Court of Appeal had ruled that Chris Patten, the environment secretary, was entitled to designate a council for capping simply if he thought its spending calculation "is more than he thinks it should be".

This wrongly gave the minister power to substitute his judgment for that of the authorities, counsel said.

If the councils' challenge failed it would mean Parliament had conferred on Mr Patten powers which displaced local government decisions by locally elected representatives "as matters of little or no moment".

More than four million charge payers are affected by the capping orders being challenged and if the spending limits proposed by Mr Patten are upheld they can expect refunds of between £26 and £99 each.

The councils, none of which is Conservative controlled, will be required to make budget cuts totalling more than £210 million.

The 16 councils bringing the appeal case are: Avon, Barnet, Basildon, Brent, Bristol, Camden, Derbyshire, Doncaster, Greenwich, Hammer-smith, Islington, Lambeth, North Tyneside, Rochdale, Rotherham, and St Helens. The case continues today.



An armed raider captured on camera in a raid on a building society in which £1,500 was stolen. The man, who resembles Salvatore Schillaci, the Italian who was the leading goal scorer during the World Cup, was photographed by a security camera at a branch of the Bristol and West building society in Stoke Bishop, Bristol. The man,

with short-cropped hair and thin face, was caught in half-profile as he grabbed £1,500 which he stuffed into a plastic bag. He then turned and walked to a red Vauxhall Cavalier. Detective Constable Jim Nicholls said: "He shouldn't be too hard to recognise because of his strong resemblance to Schillaci."

## British Library buys Macmillan archive for nation

By SARAH JANE CHECKLAND, ART MARKET CORRESPONDENT

THE British Library has saved the archive of Macmillan publishers for the nation, by mortgaging an estimated £200,000 of its purchasing budget for next year.

This is the second time in a year that the library has intervened at the eleventh hour before a Sotheby's sale. The archive, which had been described by Sotheby's as "one of the most important publishing archives to be offered for sale at auction", was due to be sold on July 19.

"Relief is in order," Miss Sarah Tyacke, director of Special Collections at the library, said. The library had tried to buy the archive earlier this year, but had been unable to raise the money the publishers wanted. Now an arrangement has been made whereby payment will be in two instalments over next year.

"It was offered to them for a long while. I suppose they have finally managed to raise the money," Mr Peter Beale, a manuscript expert at Sotheby's, said. He confirmed that the auction house would take a commission.

The archive, which covers the years 1905 to 1969 of the British publishing company, includes letters from many great authors, ranging from Enid Blyton and Arthur Ransome to John Maynard Keynes and Ezra Pound.

It includes corrected typescripts of Dame Edith Sitwell's "The Outcasts", and letters from her brother Sir Osbert to Harold Macmillan, the publisher and prime minister.

Of amusement value is the collection of readers' letters. These are confidential pages of comment on such writers as H G Wells (whose book *Aan Veronica* is dismissed with the words "there is not one single instance of 'love' in this repulsive story") and A A Milne (whose "Once upon a Time" is "the most ponderous fun imaginable... the dialogues have not a grain of wit or humour").

● The British Theatre Library, which closed last week, may yet be saved, Richard Luce, the minister for the arts, told the House of Commons yesterday (Simon Tait writes).

In answer to a written question from Robert Macmillan, the Liberal Democrat MP for Caithness and Sutherland, asking what steps were being taken to secure accommodation for the British Theatre Association and its library, Mr Luce said: "A number of options are now being considered which should help to secure the future of the library."

Mr Luce brought the association and the property businessman Robert Holmes a Court together last year after the library faced closure because it could not pay its rent at Regents College.

Mr Holmes a Court offered a home in the headquarters of the Stoll Moss theatre empire, which he owns, in the West End and his charitable foundation gave a grant of £150,000 for the year. The minister contributed £25,000 from the Office of Arts and Libraries funds towards removal costs.

However, Mr Holmes a Court said last week that the association had fallen behind on its rent and its request to the foundation for further funding of £260,000 had not been accompanied with a "viable business plan".

## Shrewsbury hit by earthquake

An earthquake measuring two on the Richter scale hit Shrewsbury early yesterday causing buildings and people inside to shake.

Police received calls from people living within a 20-mile radius of the Shropshire town but there were no reports of damage or injury.

Scientists said that the event, officially classified as an earthquake and which hit the town at about 2.30am, was unconnected with the earthquake that affected much of the country on April 2. That measured five on the Richter scale.

## Damages claim

A claim for damages by the widow of David Penhaligon, the Liberal MP, is to be heard in the High Court next year. Annette Penhaligon is claiming damages from Tony Barry, who was seriously injured when driving a van that collided with the MP's car in Cornwall in December 1986.

## Mounds to stay

Chris Patten, environment secretary, ruled yesterday that Frans Buitelaar does not have to obey a district council order to remove 16ft high earth mounds that he constructed as winter paddocks for his cattle near Tetford, in an area of outstanding natural beauty in the Lincolnshire Wolds.

## Parents sue

Bill and Vivien Devereux of Gresford, near Wrexham, parents of a baby disabled by listeriosis passed on by his mother, are suing the government alleging negligence in failing to pass on World Health Organisation warnings about the possible presence of listeria in pâté and soft cheese.

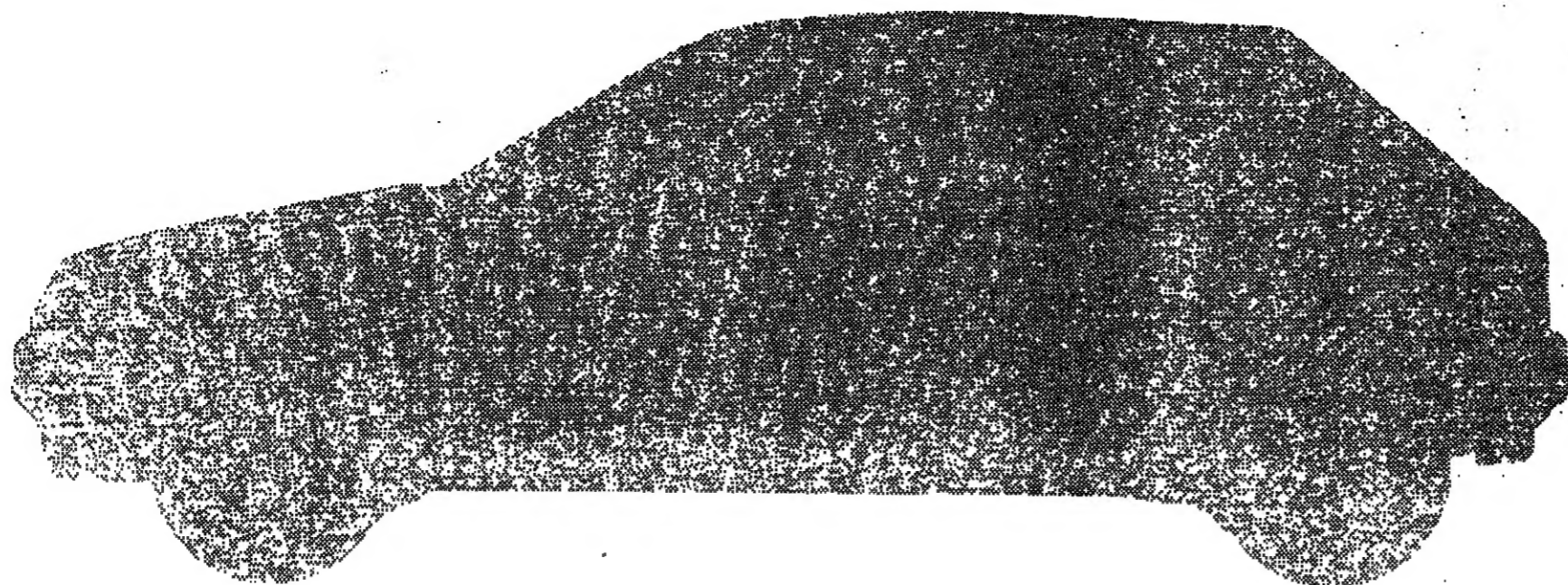
## Air strike off

A strike by French ground technicians that would have affected British airports has been called off after unions struck a deal on work conditions with Air France. The technicians had said that their jobs were being downgraded and threatened a three-day strike from tomorrow.

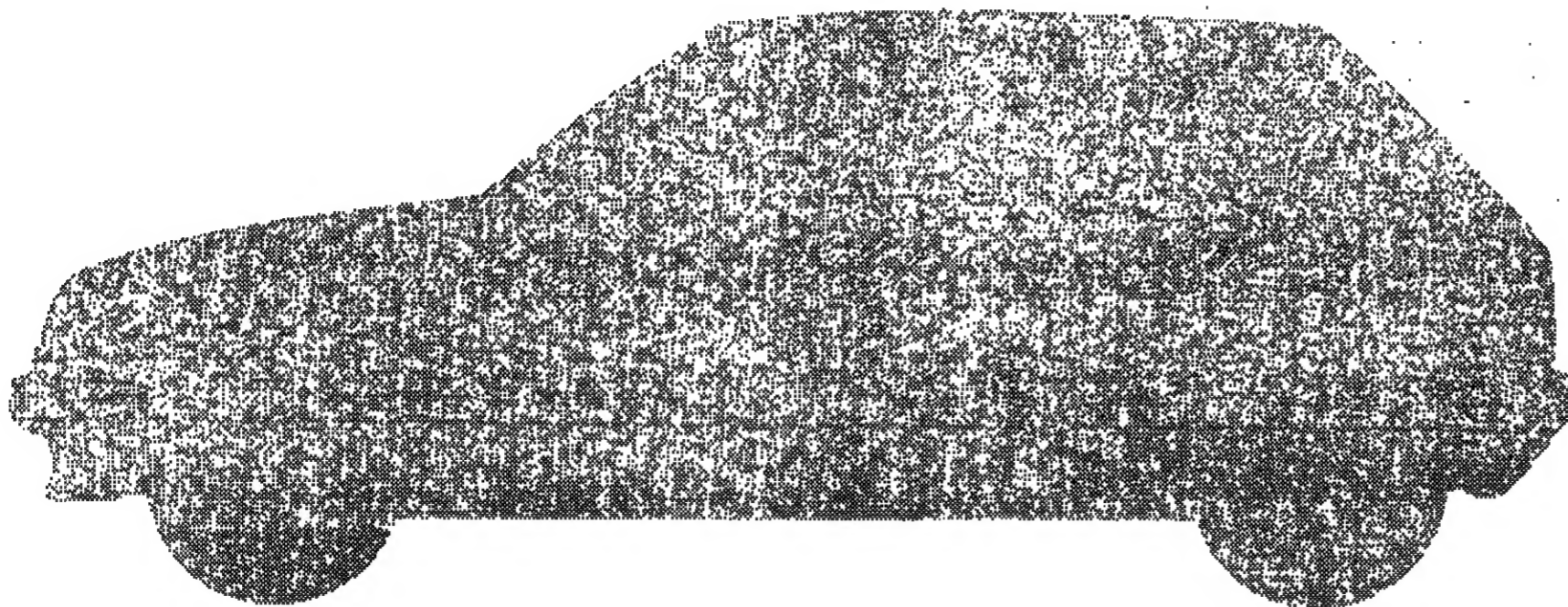
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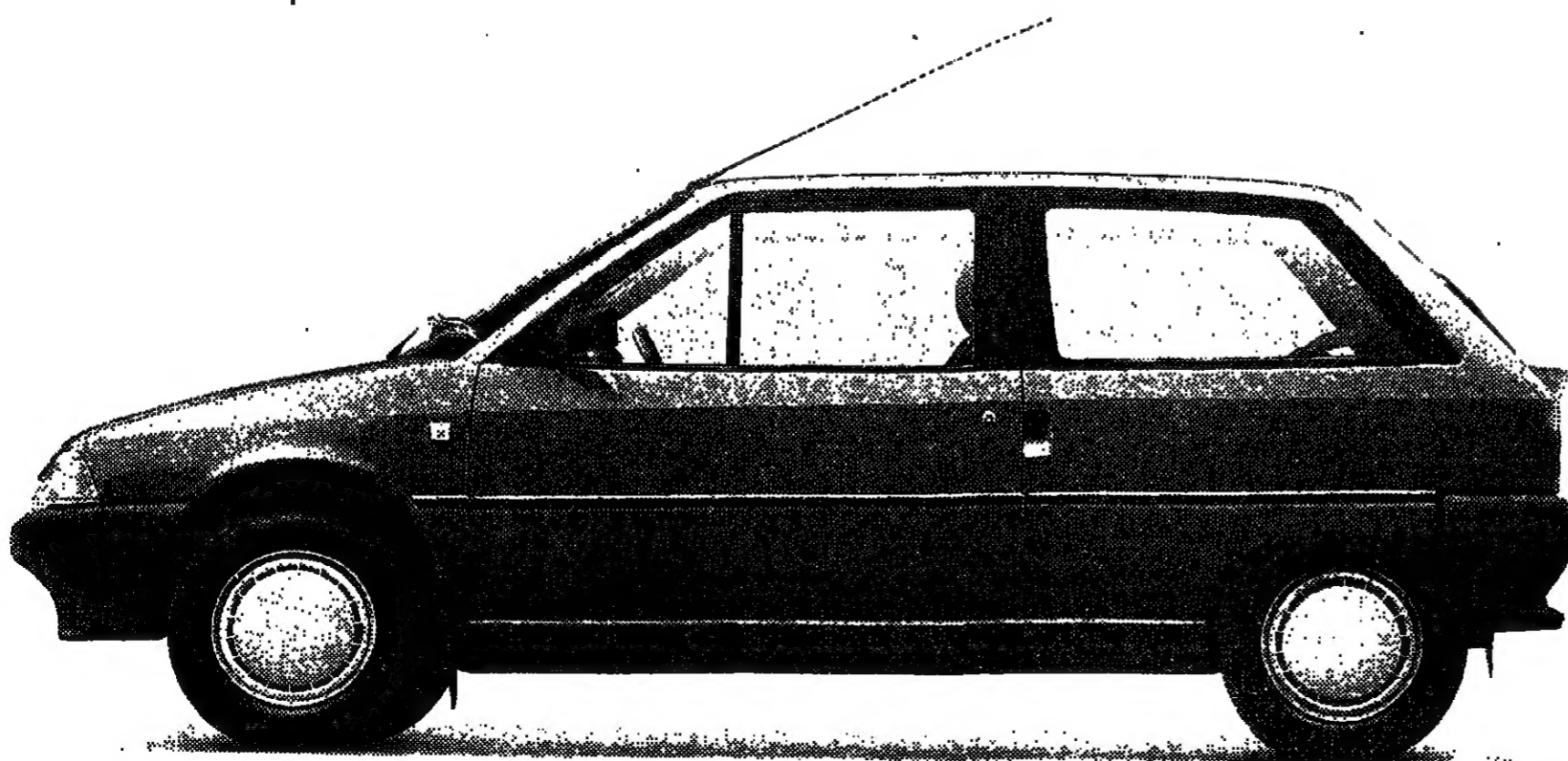
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مكزامن التجميل

# General Synod faces question of reform and misuse of power

By CLIFFORD LONGLEY, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS EDITOR

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, said yesterday that the General Synod of the Church of England should meet twice, instead of three times, a year.

Dr Robert Runcie said that both meetings should be residential at the universities of Canterbury and York, instead of at Church House, Westminster. Church House should be used for more representative rallies he said, picking up on suggestions made earlier in the same debate.

The archbishop, winning warm approval and laughter from the synod, concluding its summer meeting at York, said Canterbury was nearer to Europe and, what was more, warmer. "I know this case will be demolished, but I would like it to go on record that in this debate I made it because, believe me, one day it will surely happen, and I will be credited."

Dr Runcie's contribution was a light-hearted end to a serious debate by the synod on itself, particularly on the frequent criticism of its procedures. Several speakers said that some reform was necessary, but the general temper of the debate was to resist too much "synod-bashing".

The most influential speech was made by the new Bishop of Ely, the Right Rev Stephen Sykes, who said that even in the New Testament it was

recognised that there was abuse of power in the church. "There has to be both a realistic and sociological appreciation of the way we hold and distribute and exercise power, and also a theology and a spirituality of power in the church," the bishop said.

"The issue really is — does this synod have not merely power but also authority? It may be claimed, but it is only reality if it is granted by the church as a whole and granted, if God so wills it, by society as a whole." The authority could be destroyed at any moment by the misuse of power, he said.

"Now I suspect the greatest danger before synod is this misuse, the danger of a mad use of power — a policy of mutually assured destruction. I take very seriously those warnings about the denigration of the power of synod in which it is all too easy to indulge. Denigration of the authority of synod certainly assures the destruction of its authority."

The Rev Gavin Reid, of Guildford diocese, one of the leading Evangelical churchmen in the synod, replied to criticism of the synod in *The Times*, which had said the synod was widely resented in the Church of England. "Where does he discern this resentment?" Mr Reid asked.

"I suggest from statements made very often by leading churchmen, some of whom are members of this synod."

The Bishop of Rochester, the Right Rev Michael Turnbull, said that the synod should separate its legislative role from its more general debates, meeting for one day three times a year to discuss legislation. Wider issues should be discussed by a Christian gathering, including experts from outside the synod and other churches who had a lot to contribute.

The synod was told that a commission to review all its procedures was to be set up some time next year or thereafter, and it voted to receive a report from O W H Clark, of Southwark diocese, which would become one of the starting points of the commission's work.

The synod, which is now dissolved pending fresh elections in September, concluded its proceedings with tributes to its retiring secretary-general, Sir Derek Pattinson. To the cheers and amazement of its 500 members, proceedings were interrupted by an ad hoc choir which sang a synodical version of the song from *The Pirates of Penzance*, ending each verse with the words "he was the very model of a secretary-general". Sir Derek is to enter training for the priesthood.

## London seeks place on couture calendar

AN EYE-CATCHING black silk dress with bright pink spots and a long overskirt (right) set the tone at the launch yesterday of the autumn and winter collection of Franka, the Baroness de Staël von Holstein.

Her work opened a three-day schedule of haute couture fashion shows in London during which six members of the newly formed British Couture Federation will parade their collections of British custom-made chic.

Yesterday belonged to the women designers. From the elegant Mayfair salon of Franka, whose clientele includes the Duchess of Gloucester and members of the Fort family, the chic set moved on to Chelsea to Anouska Hempel's dark navy silk-lined salon to pick their new wardrobes from her distinctively dramatic collection.

Today Sir Hardy Amies breaks with tradition to show his new collection in a more intimate way in his Savile Row house. Instead of his customary catwalk show, models will mingle informally to show off his tailored line to customers.

Shows by Hartnell and Lachasse follow, and Victor Edelstein, the favourite of the Princess of Wales, winds up the three days tomorrow. The schedule is expected to re-establish London on the couture calendar, slated in before Rome next week and Paris the week after.



## Mackay supports Calcutt proposals

By FRANCES GIBB  
LEGAL AFFAIRS  
CORRESPONDENT

THE Lord Chancellor gave his strong support yesterday to the Calcutt proposals for curbing invasions of privacy by the media and urged the industry to seize this last opportunity to put its house in order.

Lord Mackay of Clashfern told the Media Society in London that the government would prefer to see a satisfactory system of self-regulation and was confident that that could be achieved. He added, however, that it was extremely unfortunate such a system had not yet been achieved. "There is a continuing danger of the public's patience running out," he said.

The Calcutt committee had offered a detailed outline of the statutory framework if the industry was unable to regulate itself. "I very much hope, however, that the industry will seize and succeed in this last opportunity to establish an effective, non-statutory system of self-regulation."

Lord Mackay said that the industry's own attempts to improve self-regulation had been commended and they remained the best cause for optimism that there will not in the end be any need for statutory underpinning. The committee's proposals, he added, would help to get the balance right between freedom of expression and protection of privacy.

Media, pages 16, 17

## Hospitals told to boost income by selling services

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

THE government is to launch a drive to boost health service income by raising money from private sources, the Department of Health said yesterday.

Booklets encouraging hospitals to sell laboratory services to the private sector, to provide occupational health services for large employers and to charge for services such as telephones, television and *a la carte* meals, will shortly be sent to health authorities.

Tom Luce, director of finance at the health department, told a conference held by the National Association of Health Authorities that he expected the health service to raise £50 million this year through income generation schemes.

Such schemes had raised £11 million in 1988/89 and £30 million last year and Mr Luce predicted larger rises once the NHS reforms were implemented. "The thrust of the government's policy is to make NHS services more like commercial services."

Managers would have more autonomy over income they raised themselves and patients would be reassured if they found shopping precincts beside the "white coats and disinfectant" normally associated with hospitals, he said.

Since 1988, health authorities have been able to make a profit out of any services they run, but the income has been less than originally predicted.

John Moore, former health and social services secretary, who was responsible for pushing the legislation through, estimated that £20 million would be raised in the first year, rising to £70 million by

the third. Geoff Rayner, health liaison officer for Lambeth council, pointed out that the projected income over three years was less than the revenue of an average health authority. "Considering the very marginal financial benefits entailed, it might be more useful to divert innovative thought to the traditional approach of squeezing money out of the Treasury," he said.

The private sector would have a motive for entering joint ventures, Mr Rayner added. "Private health care organisations, with the exception of the hospices movement, are in it for the money. You collaborate, they profit. This difference in the mission of the NHS compared with its counterparts in the commercial sector must not be fudged."

In other cases income generation schemes could divert management time away from dealing directly with patient care.

Mike Ruane, district general manager at Central Manchester health authority, told the conference that his district had raised nearly £1 million in net income last year from a variety of initiatives. A large proportion, £380,000, had come from the private wing of Manchester Royal Infirmary, which had been refurbished as part of a joint venture with a public company.

The hospital had also set up a private restaurant, and allowed a newsagent's, take-away vegetarian catering business and a hairdresser's to set up within the hospital. In addition, a shopping precinct was planned.

### Central Manchester Health Authority income generation

	Gross £	Net £
Manchester Clinic	1,000,000	380,000
Retail and banking outlets	70,000	54,000
Advertising	38,000	36,000
In-house opticians shop	50,300	8,000
Occupational health	120,000	32,000
Car parking	225,000	175,000
Vending activities	12,000	12,000
Training and conferences	8,000	4,500
Staff benefits/financial services	35,000	30,000
Travel agency	3,500	3,000
Health screening partnerships	15,000	12,000
Restaurant	10,000	10,000
Property letting	54,000	48,000
Incineration services	60,000	45,000
Lithotripter centre	75,000	75,000
Total	1,773,800	924,500

## TB rise may follow Hong Kong influx

By THOMSON PRENTICE, SCIENCE CORRESPONDENT

A STEEP increase in tuberculosis cases could result from the expected influx of many thousands of Hong Kong immigrants in the next few years, although there is little risk of the infection being passed to the existing population, an expert in the disease said yesterday.

Tuberculosis is up to 30 times more prevalent in Hong Kong than in Britain, where services may not be able to cope with the potential case load, Dr Peter Davies, a consultant thoracic physician in Liverpool, said. The Hong Kong immigrants should be

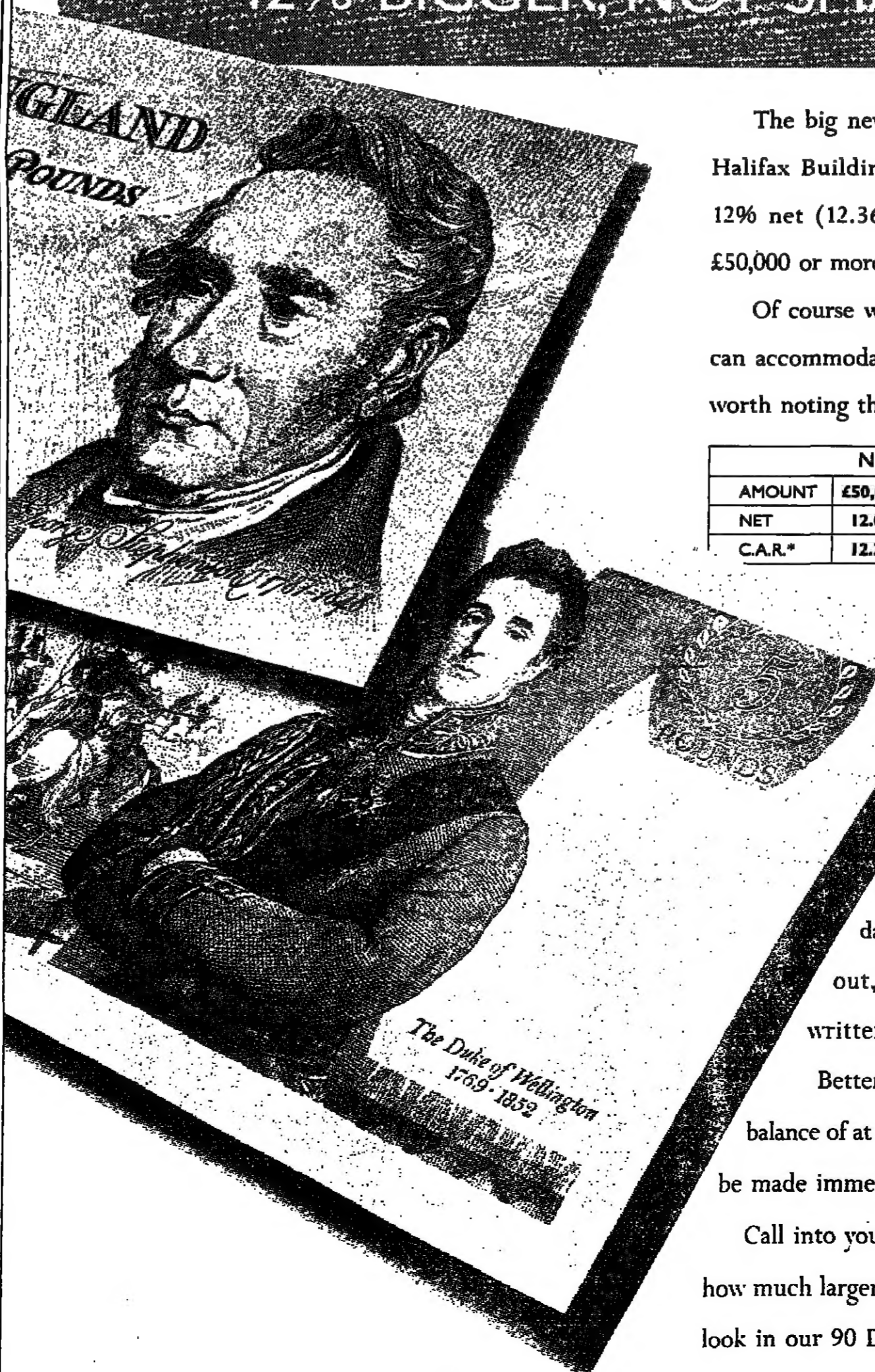
screened for TB infection at their point of entry, he said.

Dr Davies, of Sefton General Hospital, will discuss the prospects at a conference of the British Thoracic Society in Birmingham today.

"Our experience of TB among immigrants from the Indian subcontinent suggests there is virtually no risk of infection being passed on to the indigenous white population, but there is certainly a case for screening," he said. About 400 new cases a year could be expected in addition to the 7,000 reported annually in Britain.

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# Winner of clean-beach award is snared by EC regulations

Paradoxes are muddying the waters in the EC campaign to enforce standards for the cleanliness of holiday beaches, as John Young found at award-winning Devon sands where celebrations take place today

A TREASURE hunt is to be held on the beach at Paignton, Devon, today in which an expected 750 children will search for hundreds of pounds worth of prizes. The contest is being held to mark the raising of a blue flag to indicate that the beach is one of only 29 in Britain to have met EC environmental standards.

Paradoxically, Paignton is also one of the 140 beaches named by the European Commission as failing to meet cleanliness standards and which are cited in legal action being brought before the European Court of Justice.

Tim Whitehead, director of tourism for Torbay Council, finds the situation bizarre. He explains it by pointing out that the legal action refers to tests on water quality carried out in 1988 that coincided with the aftermath of a storm.

"It is absolutely crazy for us to be prosecuted all this time after," he said. "We do everything possible to make our beaches top class, not in order to please the EC, but because we are concerned about our visitors. For example, we have banned dogs for the last five years.

"For well over 90 per cent of the time, our water quality is very high, but occasionally we get an easterly blast blowing straight into the bay and the storm drains overflow. That could happen anywhere in the world."

The Torbay area boasts five of this year's blue flag awards, the highest concentration in Britain. Mr Whitehead concedes that the area has several advantages, including a relatively small population and the absence in local rivers of significant quantities of industrial waste. The bay is also well scoured by Channel tides, although treatment works still need to be improved and outfalls taken further out to sea.

"But it is not all simply good fortune," Mr Whitehead said. "A lot of work goes into it, and that costs money, but it is a fact that if the beach is clean in the first place then people going there will behave in a tidier way."

In yesterday's bright sunshine, the Torbay beaches looked a picture. At the other end of the scale are resorts such as Blackpool, and others on the Lancashire



Clean sweep: Paignton's beach, a winner of the Blue Flag for its cleanliness

coast, affected by sewage and effluent discharged from the Mersey estuary.

David Trippier, the environment minister, has suggested that all seaside resorts indicate publicly whether their bathing waters meet EC pollution standards. Blackpool would be expected to display notices telling visitors that its water did not. Mr Whitehead considers such a request to be wishful thinking. No resort will voluntarily publicise information likely to deter tourists, he says.

Nevertheless, the commission evi-

dently intends to go ahead with its prosecution. It has accused the British government of excessive delays in meeting directives agreed 15 years ago. However, the commission concedes that the situation is as bad, if not worse, in many other member countries. A report published this week is highly critical of beaches in Greece, Italy and Spain.

Mr Trippier has said that the commission's action discriminates against Britain, whose record is no worse, and is, in many cases, better than that of other

countries. He has complained that Britain has been treated unfairly in being the only country to have a list of unsatisfactory beaches published.

However, the EC survey shows that although the "pass rate" for British beaches rose from 66 per cent to 76 per cent between 1988 and 1989, it was still one of the lowest in Europe. In Spain, 81 per cent of beaches pass the test; in Italy, 84 per cent; in France, 85 per cent; and in Greece 94 per cent.

When blue flag awards were made last year, Professor Graham Ashworth, chairman of the Tidy Britain Group, one of the organisers of the judging, said that Britain's beaches were "a national disgrace".

"Festooned with litter in all shapes and sizes, the beaches are a grim condemnation of people who tolerate squalid behaviour in public places that would be unthinkable in their own homes," he said.

In order to qualify for a blue flag, beaches must be free of industrial or urban waste matter and from "gross pollution" by faeces or other related waste. They must also be free of litter and broken glass, and oil pollution. Buildings and beach equipment must be

maintained to a high standard and beaches must be regularly cleaned and provided with litter bins. They must also be equipped with toilets, and dogs must be banned during the tourist season.

Other criteria include prompt warning systems in case of pollution; easy access to the beach for everyone, including disabled people; separate zones for sailing boats, windsurfers, and motor boats; drinking water taps and public telephones; life-saving equipment and beach guards; and first-aid facilities.

However, Giles Clodworth, public affairs manager for the National Trust's Cornwall region, says that these requirements, although reasonable for large, mainly urban beaches, are impracticable and inappropriate in the case of the numerous small coves and inlets that the trust owns and manages along the Cornish coast. The provision of car parks, telephones and other facilities, even if feasible, would destroy the character of such places, he said.

Instead, he favours an award for smaller beaches, already pioneered in Greece, known as the golden starfish, which would guarantee clean water and unpolluted beaches without the bureaucratic standards demanded by the EC.

## Heads want AS exam to be route to university

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

SIXTH formers should be encouraged to take the much criticised Advanced Supplementary (AS) examination to support or replace the traditional A-levels as the route to university, the leaders of the country's secondary head teachers said yesterday.

The recommendation from the Secondary Heads' Association (SHA) has been sent to John MacGregor, education secretary, as he decides the future of sixth-form lessons and university entry qualifications. The association recommends that the AS examinations, introduced two years ago and roughly equivalent to half an A-level, should be

recognised as a qualification for university entry.

The heads want examination boards to review their AS level syllabuses to emphasise understanding rather than content, and to reduce the factual content to maintain the rigour of the examination. They also say that employers and universities should put the same value on two A-levels and two AS levels, or six AS levels, as they give to three A-levels. To make that possible, the Secondary Examinations and Assessment Council should cut the number of A-level syllabuses and plan courses with a mix of the two examinations.

John Sutton, general secretary of SHA, said the AS examinations should be the minimum qualification for employment. "The AS examination is doomed to fail unless the opportunity is grasped to use it as the vehicle for broadening the curriculum without sacrificing the academic rigour which is rightly expected at this level."

Every trainee in England and Wales will get a record of achievement showing their passes in examinations and in vocational courses run by colleges or industry, the government said yesterday.

## Translator plea 'not practical'

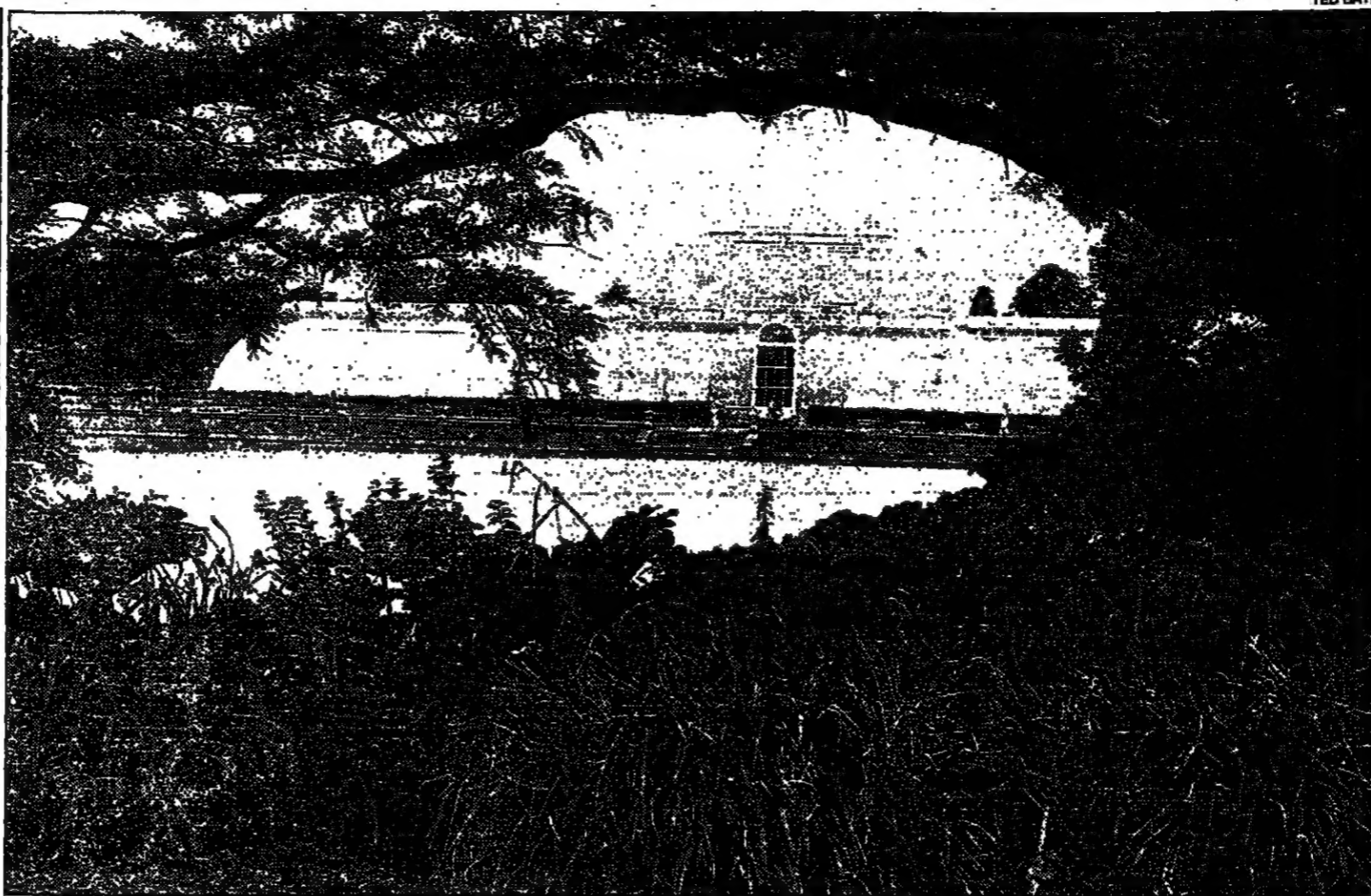
By OUR EDUCATION EDITOR

OFFICIAL translators could not be provided for every ethnic group, the High Court ruled yesterday when it dismissed an Asian parent's attempt to stop the closure of her daughter's school.

Lord Justice Farquharson said it was hopelessly impractical to expect a local education authority to arrange interpreters for every ethnic group that might be represented at its meetings. Darshan Kaur, aged 40, of Osborne Road, Handsworth, failed in her claim that Birmingham city council had not consulted parents properly before deciding to shut the 385-pupil Handsworth New Road School at Winson Green.

Lord Justice Farquharson also rejected allegations that Birmingham's failure to provide translators for all minority Asian groups represented at parents' meetings about the closure amounted to racial discrimination. He said that he could not find the council's consultation process.

Law Report, page 37



Curved glass: Decimus Burton's elegant Palm House which helped Kew Gardens to secure an important European conservation award

## Catamaran ferry launch delayed

By DAVID YOUNG

SEACAT, the high-speed catamaran car ferry that set a transatlantic crossing record, has been less successful in meeting its schedule to start cross-Channel operations tomorrow, due to safety regulations and last-minute damage.

Hoverspeed, SeaCat's operators, said that no new date was being set for the £9 million vessel to start regular services between Portsmouth and Cherbourg, halving the five-hour journey time by conventional ferry. Ironically, it is the regular Portsmouth-Cherbourg and Portsmouth-Le Havre services operated by Brittany Ferries and P&O that will now provide crossings for those booked on SeaCat.

SeaCat will come into operation carrying its designed load of 80 vehicles, but the Department of Transport has

ruled that the passenger load should be cut from the planned 450 to 383 because of extra safety features that have been demanded.

The SeaCat has no open deck space and no fixed lifeboats. Instead, it is equipped with large self-inflating lifeboats similar to those on cross-Channel hovercraft. The department has insisted on a reduction in the number of passengers so that all on board have ready access to exits and the lifeboats. It has also demanded better fire protection insulation between the car and passenger decks.

The Tasmanian-built catamaran was to have come into service on June 14 but modifications to her propulsion system meant the official inaugural voyage was scheduled for tomorrow.

## Life for vicious killers

TWO men were yesterday jailed for life for the murder of a motorist who was shot twice in the head after he stopped for a rest in a lay-by.

Ronald Bull, aged 33, and Colin Wardle, aged 31, were convicted at Birmingham Crown court of killing Colin Grindley. He was handcuffed, laid face down and shot at point-blank range. Mr Justice McKinnon said: "This was a vicious and cold blooded murder, a chilling, terrible crime."

Bull, of Somerscotes, Derbyshire, and Wardle, of Highfields, Leicester, were also found guilty of conspiring to rob, for which they were jailed for 12 years, and of having a firearm with intent, for which they were sentenced to seven years. The sentences are to run concurrently. Bull and Wardle denied all the charges.

Mr Grindley, aged 33, from Warrington, Cheshire, had taken his wife, Patricia, and two young sons to his mother-

in-law's home in Croydon, south London, so Mrs Grindley could have treatment from her family doctor.

Mr Grindley set off alone to return to Warrington late on May 14 last year. Instead of taking the motorway he took the A6 through the Peak District. He stopped for a rest in the lay-by at Taddington Dale, Derbyshire, at about 3am. Brian Escott Cox, QC, for the prosecution, said Bull and Wardle were driving around the area searching for a house to rob when they came across Mr Grindley.

He said Mr Grindley was led from his car, handcuffed and shot. The men took £15

from his wallet, his driver's licence, car keys, a railwayman's jacket and a suitcase which was later found at a nearby tip. Bull and Wardle were arrested within three days. Police found a handcuff key in a locker at a hostel in Leicester where Wardle was staying. The key was the "twin" of another found at the murder scene.

Leslie Whitter, aged 29, who shared a cell with Bull while he was on remand, told the court that Bull had told him that he had left the murder weapon in bushes beside a brook. Mr Whitter tipped off detectives and the gun was found where Mr Whitter had described.

## Glasshouse restoration at Kew wins award

By ALAN HAMILTON

TEN years' building and restoration work costing some £50 million have won a major European conservation award for the nation's best-loved collection of greenhouses.

Europa Nostra, a federation of more than 200 conservation associations in 22 countries, has awarded its diploma of merit for work at Kew Gardens, where great glasshouses of the past century have been saved and two new buildings of merit added. The award was presented last night at the Royal Botanic Garden to Patrick Brown, chief executive of PSA Services, the government agency that supervised the work.

The award covers a wide range of projects conducted at Kew over the past decade, including restoration of the great Temperate House and of Decimus Burton's elegant Palm House, and construction of the Princess of Wales Conservatory in 1987 and the Sir Joseph Banks Building, opened this year.

Gordon Wilson, a PSA architect, said greenhouses represented man and nature together in a controlled environment. "They are natural energy sources but a greenhouse is constantly fighting itself."

When he designed the Princess of Wales Conservatory, Mr Wilson abandoned the curves of Burton and returned to the traditional pitched-roof shape, assembled in an original way using rust-resistant materials.

Europa Nostra has awarded diplomas to 19 restoration and environmental projects in Britain, more than in any other European country, and has bestowed its silver medal on two general conservation work in Chester and restoration of the packhorse road over Sty Head Pass in the Lake District.

## £71,000 for video piracy

A private residential college in York for overseas businessmen has paid £71,000 costs and damages for pirating business training videotapes.

An undercover operation by the producers began after an insider at the Executive Language Centre contacted the video companies. John Dent, chairman of the Training Film and Video Association, posed as a buyer.

A court order was obtained and a search of the college found 311 videotapes worth £150,000. The negotiated £71,000 was paid to Guild Training, Video Arts, Rank Training and Gower Training. Mr Dent, who is also managing director of Guild Training, said: "It is a great problem to our members that so many copies are made which deprives us of our income."

**Tarback banned**  
Jimmy Tarback the entertainer was yesterday fined £250 for drink-driving and banned from driving for a year by magistrates in Kingston, Surrey. He admitted guilt.

**Break from jail**  
John Hudson, aged 69, was fined £50 by Norwich magistrates yesterday for stealing a bottle of whisky. The court was told that Hudson had been to prison on 50 occasions and that to jail him one more time would achieve nothing.

**Great change**  
Great Grimsby council is planning to drop the word "Great" from council documents to give the Humberside towns a more positive identity.

**Whale beached**  
A dead 12ft whale was washed up on the beach at Sandwich Bay, Kent, yesterday.

## £528,000 paid for 4in hippo



THIS tiny turquoise-glazed pottery hippopotamus became the world's most expensive Egyptian antiquity at Sotheby's yesterday when it was sold to the London dealer Robin Symes for £528,000 (Sarah Jane Checkland writes). The previous record, just short of that price, was for a granite sculpture of the goddess Sekhmet. The hippopotamus, which is 4in long and dates from 1850-1700 BC, was discovered in 1907 in a tomb at Abydos by the English excavator Professor John Garstang. Its companions for centuries had been stone vessels, mirrors and amusing limestone figures of humans

as well as faience animals such as this one. The arrangement at the dig was that the ten patrons, who paid £100 each, were entitled to part of the finds. The hippopotamus went to the Rev William MacGregor, one of the patrons, who sold it at Sotheby's in 1922 to Baron Edmond de Rothschild. It was sold yesterday along with a number of items from the Schuster collection. The high price arose because, although there are 50 preserved examples of these hippopotami, only five known examples have the head turned and jaw gaping. It is also the only one known to be decorated with a grasshopper.

## Hampton show offers wealth of gardening ideas

By ALAN TOOGOOD  
HORTICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

THE Princess Royal opened the Hampton Court Palace international flower show yesterday. It opens to the public today and offers a wealth of ideas for amateur gardeners.

The highlights of the plant displays in the marquees include a "border" of hardy herbaceous perennials from Cottage Garden Plants, of Camberley, Surrey, reflecting the great interest at present in cottage garden plants. The very essence of summer, meanwhile, has been created by Giebe Cottage Plants, of Warkleigh, Devon, with a glorious mixture of old-fashioned flowers in pastel shades tumbling over the paths and jostling for space as they would in a cottage garden.

Jardin Mobile, of Belgium, is showing ideas for hanging baskets. The trend is for single-colour

schemes, using plants such as impatiens and petunias. There are also some unusual ideas such as the use of mixed herbs in baskets.

Many cacti flower very freely and this is demonstrated by Southfield Nurseries, of Grimsby, south Humberside, which has staged collections of mammillarias and other free flowering kinds.

The Palm Centre, of south-west London, is showing hardy and tender palms and cycads, both popular with conservatory owners. The bottle palm, *Mascarene lagenicaulis*, with a bottle shaped stem base, is creating much interest. It takes three to four years for a young plant to start forming this unusual shape.

Summer flowering perennials such as astilbes and day lilies are being shown by Blooms of Bressingham, Diss, Norfolk, beautifully set off by foliage plants. Rupert Bowley, of

Reigate, Surrey, is showing a range of summer-flowering bulbs including small flowered gladioli and ornamental onions or alliums, such as *Allium giganteum* with cricket ball sized heads of mauve flowers. They contrast dramatically with the bold spikes of foxglove lilies.

One of the few sweet pea specialists, S & N Brackley, of Wingrave, Buckinghamshire, has staged a large bank of fragrant varieties including its new red-purple 'Sue Pollard' and one named for the show, 'Hampton Court' in purple-blue.

Hampton Court Palace gardens are showing what can be achieved with foliage plants such as dramatic combination of red and gold coleus and silver foliage plants.

Blackmore and Langdon of Pensford, Bristol, has staged a fine display of delphiniums in all shades of blue, plus its other speciality, large-

flowered tuberous begonias. Meanwhile, a large group of mainly perpetual flowering carnations has been staged by the specialist Allwood Brothers of Haslemere, West Sussex, who have also included the Allwood pink, of their own raising, which flowers throughout the summer.

Lilies are scenting one of the marquees where a display by Jacques Amand, of Stanmore, west London, includes the heavily scented white *Lilium auratum*, white 'Casablanca' and crimson and white 'Stargazer'.

For many visitors the highlight of the entire show will undoubtedly be the Tudor rose marquee designed by the international designer Kees van Driel, where 10,000 cut roses have been arranged around water features.

The show, in the parkland of Hampton Court Palace, is open from today until Sunday, 10am-8.30pm.

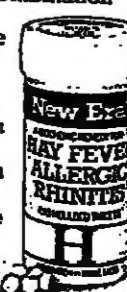
## BODY TALK

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# Triumph for Gorbachev as congress foes melt away

FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Gorbachev won re-election yesterday as head of the Communist party, despite eight days of criticism of his reform policies.

Mr Gorbachev had been under fire from traditionalists and radical reformers during the congress, but opposition appeared to melt away as delegates considered electing a new general secretary.

Despite their criticism, many conservative delegates apparently believed that only Mr Gorbachev could hold the increasingly unpopular party together. Nearly 4,000 delegates to the 28th party congress cast paper ballots in a secret vote.

Mr Gorbachev received 3,411 votes for and 1,116 against. His lone opponent, Teimuraz Avaliani, received 501 votes for, and 4,026 votes against.

Seven candidates — among them the interior minister, Vadim Bakatin, the foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, and Mr Gorbachev's adviser, Aleksandr Yakovlev — were nominated yesterday morning to challenge the 59-year-old president and party leader. By the afternoon, all but Mr Avaliani, who led a coal strike in western Siberia a year ago, had dropped out.

The announcement of Mr

Gorbachev's victory was greeted by loud applause from delegates. The congress, which many had expected could pose a challenge to Mr Gorbachev, ended in triumph for the Soviet leader. Delegates approved his proposal to reorganise the party politburo, transferring greater power to the government.

The top party job carries no fixed term of office. But the meeting changed party rules to require the general secretary to be elected by a congress, which traditionally meets every four or five years, rather than by the central committee, which meets several times a year. The change will make it harder for opponents to oust Mr Gorbachev as party leader.

In March, he was elected to a five-year term as president, an office whose authority was strengthened at his initiative.

The nomination of the stocky, white-haired Mr Avaliani came on the eve of a one-day political strike announced by miners protesting against the party's power and the government's inability to fulfil promises made to end last year's coal strike. Miners are now calling for the government to resign.

Although nominations were open to the floor, supporters of the well-represented traditionalist group did not nominate their most visible politburo member, Yegor Ligachev. "The congress did not nominate him. That says it all," said the Moscow party leader, Yuri Prokofiev. Asked if he thought Mr Ligachev's political career was over, Mr Prokofiev replied: "Yes, I think so."

Mr Prokofiev told reporters that Vladimir Ivashko, president of the Ukraine, the Soviet Union's second largest republic and a key agricultural and energy-producing region, was the favourite for the new post of Mr Gorbachev's deputy.

The Number Two is expected to play a greater role in running the party because of Mr Gorbachev's duties as president of the country. Selection of Mr Ivashko could be an attempt to block separatist currents in the Ukraine, and tie it more closely to Moscow.

Mr Gorbachev warned traditionalists at the opening of Tuesday's session they could not continue ruling their territory like feudal lords. "The party will succeed when it understands that society is different," he said. He also cautioned them about alienating new democratically elected local authorities, many of whom are not party members.

Mr Gorbachev had opened the morning session with a clear, calm and measured defence of his policies that became increasingly impassioned. "You can never go back to yesterday by any path, and no dictatorship... solves anything," he said.

● Hundreds missing: As many as 800 people are missing, possibly dead, from ethnic clashes last month along the border between the Soviet Central Asian republics of Uzbekistan and Kirghizia, the Soviet newspaper, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, reported yesterday.

"The scale of the crimes and their cruelty surpasses those committed in Fergana, Azerbaijan and Armenia," Major-General A.M. Kotlyarov, of the police, was quoted as saying.

General Kotlyarov said that 40 of the 800 missing were aged 14. Many were thought to have been wounded in the fighting then carried by relatives into surrounding mountains where they died and were buried without notification to the authorities.

Tension on the border remained high, *Izvestia*, said on Monday. A state of emergency was in effect in the town of Jalalabad, where a 20-year-old Uzbek was killed at the weekend. (AP)

## Miners defy plea to abandon strike

FROM NICK WORRALL IN MOSCOW

MINERS from the Soviet Union's three main coal-producing regions are set to ignore appeals from President Gorbachev and Nikolai Ryzhkov, the prime minister, and go ahead with a day of strikes and political action today.

With their action due to coincide with the anniversary of the start of last year's massive coal strike, the miners are demanding the resignation of the central government and de-politicisation of the KGB, the judiciary and other key bodies. They also want the government to keep its promises of improving work conditions that brought last year's strike to an end.

Government figures estimate that the dispute and other stoppages cost the Soviet economy nearly £1 billion. Since then productivity has continued to fall. The miners also wanted greater economic autonomy for the mining industry.

Coming as the 28th Communist party congress reaches its climax in Moscow, the miners' determination to display their strength amounts to a massive rejection of communist authority. On Sunday President Gorbachev called on them to ignore the strike calls, suggesting that these were the work of forces hostile to his reform programme.

Mr Ryzhkov said a big conflict at present would be intolerable and spoke of an "unpredictable situation" if the strike went ahead.

Miners and other sympathetic workers in the vital Donbass coal fields in the Ukraine, in the extensive Kuzbass fields in western Siberia and at Vorkuta in the Arctic, as well as in other areas, are expected to join in making a political gesture. It is not clear how many will support a full 24-hour strike, as originally demanded by strike organisers.

The decision in the Donbass was taken on June 29, when representatives of 25 out of 30 mining areas voted in favour of a strike despite objections from leaders of the official miners' trade union.

In the Kuzbass, where last year's strikes began, a council, or workers' committee, is recommending political action including a one-day stoppage at all collieries. The council's leaders say that the government has failed to fulfil its decision of last August to improve the social and working conditions of the people.

But, according to Tass, support for a full day's strike is limited in this region. Workers in the principal city of Kemerovo in Siberia will attend rallies since their leaders say that stoppages are inadmissible at a time of economic instability and low living standards. In the city of Prokopyevsk miners will stage a two-hour token strike.

● TALLINN: Negotiations between Lithuania and the Soviet government came a step closer yesterday as the Lithuanian parliament began appointing a commission to draw up its negotiating platform (Anatoli Lieven writes).



Landing of the free: Triumphant Albanian refugees giving victory signs after arriving in Prague early yesterday on President Havel's aircraft.

## Communist party contemplates prospect of life on the sidelines

FROM MARY DELEVSKY IN MOSCOW

ON MONDAY, President Gorbachev presented a new leadership structure for the Communist party. Yesterday, he followed up the proposals with stern warnings of what would happen to the party if it failed to heed what he called "the voice of the people, the voice of the times".

Understandably, perhaps, he failed to mention that the structural changes themselves, which he had overseen and which had been approved by the congress with a large majority, could have the effect of accelerating the decline in the party's power and eventually relegating it to the sidelines of Soviet political life.

Whether, or how quickly, this happens will depend partly on the composition of the new leadership bodies, the extended politburo and the new-style secretariat, but the new leadership structure alone would make it possible for the Soviet Union to be governed for the first time without the Communist party.

The key to the change is a deal reportedly struck during the behind-the-scenes bargaining on Monday which will separate the party's leading bodies from Mr Gorbachev's presidential council.

At present, the presidential council has 15 members and includes the most powerful ministers of state and government: the foreign minister, the defence minister, the interior minister and the head of the KGB. It also includes, ex officio, the chairman of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament.

At present, all these officials are also full or candidate members of the politburo. A number are members of the central committee secretariat as well. In all cases, their party appointments preceded their appointment to the presidential council by months if not years.

In recent weeks it has been striking to see the same troika — Mr Gorbachev, as president or general secretary, Nikolai Ryzhkov, as prime minister or politburo member, and Anatoli Lukyanov, as chairman of the Supreme Soviet or candidate member of the politburo — seated at the

centre of every top political assembly. All three are also members of the presidential council and the plan is that they should choose between the politburo and the presidential council. This would answer the insinuation, made by Yegor Ligachev among others, that there are two classes of politburo members — those in the presidential council who are privy to state policy-making and those for whom, despite their presence in the top echelons of the party leadership, the economic reform programme came "like a bolt from the blue".

The removal from the politburo of presidential council members will not help Mr Ligachev and those like him, but it will create a clear separation of functions between the politburo and the presidential council which does not exist at present.

In the first days of the party congress, ministers and other officials who are currently members of both bodies have almost queued up to say or

hint that they will be leaving the politburo. They include, Aleksandr Yakovlev, Mr Gorbachev's close political ally, who first said he would leave the politburo to concentrate on his work in the presidential council, then the foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, then on Monday the head of the KGB, Vladimir Kryuchkov, who told the congress that there was no reason why the head of the KGB should be in the politburo.

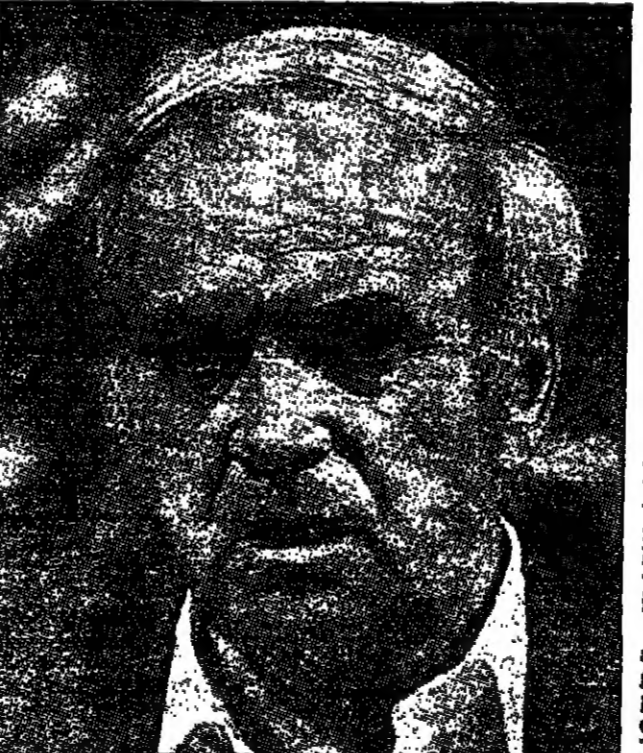
The single official who will sit on both bodies will be the party general secretary, but that dual function will exist only so long as Mr Gorbachev holds the posts of party and state leader. He and his supporters regard his tenure of the party leadership as only temporary, and the new arrangement already provides for a time when party and state could be completely separate.

How soon a full separation will take place will depend on how the new structure of the party leadership works in practice. The new politburo will consist of the general secretary, his deputy, and the party leaders of all the Soviet Union's constituent republics, currently 15. To that number will be added as many others as the new party central committee decides. The central committee might try to pack the politburo with people in its own image, but it will have to balance that desire against the risk that with too many members it could be unwieldy.

Either way, the new politburo will be unlikely to have the power it had before. Deprived of most state and government administrators, it will consist increasingly of party loyalists. The new secretariat, the executive branch of the central committee, is also to be extended from its present number to include not only central committee secretaries in charge of individual subject areas, but also representatives of "workers, peasants and the intelligentsia". In this form, the secretariat also risks being too unwieldy to be effective. How much power it will have will probably depend on whether the politburo works with it or against it, and this in turn will depend largely on who is appointed to the post of deputy general secretary, whose responsibility it will be to chair the secretariat from day to day.

If the deputy general secretary is a Gorbachev supporter, then the top three bodies should be able to work in concert. If, however, the deputy uses his control of the secretariat to obstruct the politburo and the presidency, then this will reduce the influence of the politburo and the division in the party leadership will mean that the influence of the party leadership as a whole will be weakened vis-à-vis the other institutions of power.

The new structure would allow President Gorbachev to govern the country using the presidential council, the government and the parliament. There would be no need for the party to contribute to policy-making or to be consulted.



Teimuraz Avaliani, Gorbachev's challenger for the post of general secretary, speaking at the congress

## Kosovo leader quits over Serbs' clampdown

FROM RICHARD BASSETT AND DESSA TREVISAN IN BELGRADE

KOSOVO's president, Hise Kelmendi, and two other members of the regional presidency resigned yesterday in protest at Serbia's virtual annexation of the mainly ethnic Albanian province in Yugoslavia. Serbian authorities dissolved the Kosovo provincial assembly last Friday and occupied all public buildings in the provincial capital, Pristina.

A one-hour strike called for

a second day yesterday brought all shops and institutions to a halt as ethnic Albanians again gathered on Pristina's main street in silent protest. The strikes are expected to continue until Saturday, when Democratic Forum, the umbrella opposition group in Kosovo, will discuss other forms of protest.

Serbia appears determined to tighten its control of the region. Police were expected to arrive today to make house-to-house searches, ostensibly for drugs and arms.

The federal president, Borisav Jovic, a Serb, addressing a congress of Yugoslav war veterans which was boycotted by Slovenes, called for a "peaceful solution". "Every people has the right to secession," he said. "But should Yugoslavia collapse we should try to remain as friendly neighbours." General Blagoje

Adic, the Yugoslav chief of staff, said that the army would not permit the dismemberment of Yugoslavia.

Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian leader, has warned that Serbia would respond to any secession by claiming territory in neighbouring republics, in particular slices of Bosnia, Croatia and all of Macedonia. The Serbs have been recognised Macedonians as a distinct nation.

His career began in 1962 with the swap of U2 pilot Gary Powers, sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment in the Soviet Union for spying, and the Soviet spy, Rudolf Abel.

In 1986 he administered the multilateral spy swap which resulted in the freeing of the Soviet dissident, Natalya Sharansky, who also walked across the Glienicke bridge to freedom. During the spate of arrests on

corruption charges, after the fall of Herr Honecker, he was briefly arrested and his office searched. A furious Herr Vogel said that he would close his practice immediately and leave East Germany.

With miraculous speed he was set free and received a fulsome apology from the public prosecutor and the then leader, Egon Krenz.

His latest transformation as defender of terrorist suspects is a thorn in the side of Bonn, whose ambiguous relationship with East Berlin over decades was built on a close circle of trust and familiarity, never intended to exceed the confines of a divided Germany.

Like his friend and former head of the country's espionage department, Markus Wolf, Herr Vogel appears to be too significant a cog in the relations of the two Germanies for his activities to be subject to close examination.

## Prague secludes Albanian refugees after deal

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN PRAGUE

A SHROUD of secrecy surrounded the first day of freedom for 51 Albanian refugees from the Czechoslovak embassy in Tirana, after warnings that contact with foreigners could threaten negotiations between Albania and other embassies sheltering would-be refugees.

Officials here refused to say where the Albanians, aged between 20 and 25, are staying after nearly a week covering from the last crumbling bastion of hardline communism in Europe. One of the conditions on which the Albanian government authorised the airlift on Monday night was that no one would be permitted to divulge information about the evacuation.

Up to 6,000 people are still sheltering in deteriorating conditions in embassies in Tirana. The shortages of water and food have become acute.

The Albanian embassy here was claiming yesterday that Tirana was calm, but the few frightened individuals who dared speak when they arrived on Monday night told of "crazy police" and a "nervous government", losing control of a "very dangerous situation" for Albanians and foreigners.

Czechoslovakia, which only months ago saw the collapse of its own totalitarian regime, was quick to offer aid, after reports of violence in the capital. But the foreign ministry admitted that the negotiations had been tough. The refugees had to wait anxiously as the international community increased pressure on Albania.

Czechoslovakia's success in securing the release of the 51 refugees is mainly due to the long-standing socialist ties which existed before the November revolution here. It is suggested that Czechoslovakia could become an intermediary between Albania and other governments. A United Nations official has taken charge of the arrangements, but the Czechoslovak government has refused to identify him.

Lubos Dobrovsky, a foreign ministry spokesman, promised that the refugees would not be returned against their will, adding that negotiations had already begun over emigration to Australia, the United States and Canada, the refugees' leading choices. Only weeks ago they would have faced the death penalty for trying to escape their homeland, where life has been frozen since the second world war.

Of the 51 who arrived at Prague's Ruzyně airport on President Havel's own aircraft, 49 are young men who may stand a chance of getting through the immigration policies of these three nations. A spokesman for the American embassy in Prague said that no such requests had yet been received, and no contingency plans had been made. "If they wish to apply for refugee status then they must go through the normal process," a spokesman said.

Mr Dobrovsky said: "We have promised the United Nations that no information would be divulged concerning the evacuation because of security risks."

The 49 men and two women flown to Czechoslovakia have been living in a relatively comfortable life having been given new clothes, food, accommodation and pocket money.

Almost forty diplomatic staff were evacuated from Tirana a week ago amid signs of a growing power struggle in Albania. Since then foreign governments have been hard-pressed to keep abreast of developments.

Zbynek Fiala, a Czechoslovak government spokesman, said: "The situation in the last few days has become increasingly complicated. Many people have been afraid to speak even over the telephone."

## Cold War go-between finds new role defending terror suspects

FROM ANNE MCELVOY IN EAST BERLIN

WOLFGANG Vogel, one of the Cold War's most renowned go-betweens in the East-West conflict, has re-emerged from East German political chaos into a new role — that of defender of suspected Red Army Faction terrorists harboured by the former regime.

The lawyer, who arranged the "buying free" of 33,000 political prisoners and dissidents, and who acted under both Walter Ulbricht and Erich Honecker as personal emissary to Bonn when relations between the two Germanies were frozen, announced at the beginning of the week the extradition of Susanne Albrecht, the first of eight suspected terrorists discovered living under false identities in the East.

True to past form, Herr Vogel has secured a leniency deal with the West German authorities based on Frau Albrecht volunteering information about the activities of the group.

He has also taken on the case of Inge Viett, on the West German most-wanted list for her part in the kidnapping and murder of the president of the West German employers' federation, Hans-Martin Schleyer.

The move does not surprise East Germans, who know Herr Vogel by the nickname that his opportunism earned him — "the ec" — and have for decades envied his proclivity for collecting valuable art, and for his large Mercedes, which he still parks outside his 20-partner practice in East Berlin.

But among the thousands of dissidents desperate to leave the country, he achieved mythical status as "the man with the briefcase" whose appearance in their cells meant freedom.

As the trade in prisoners grew throughout the 1970s, fuelled by an incongruous mixture of humanitarianism and political and financial interest, he started negotiating trade deals. As the East German economy worsened in the late 1980s, the regime traded its political prisoners for deliveries of oranges from the West.

A practising Catholic and former member of the Communist party, Herr Vogel still defends his work as humanitarian. "I represent the victims of the division of Germany," he said recently.

Never a man to shy away from serving several masters, Herr Vogel is not only defending the suspected terrorists, who have disclosed that the state offered them asylum, but also his friend and confidante, Honecker, who, the West German

public prosecutor's office is trying to prove, knew of their presence in the East and enabled them to carry on planning and executing attacks.

Herr Vogel was not only one of the most influential men in East Germany, close to the small set of spy swaps and to having spent "a lot of cold mornings" waiting on the eerie Glienicke bridge joining East and West Berlin, where spies were traditionally exchanged.

His career began in 1962 with the swap of U2 pilot Gary Powers, sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment in the Soviet Union for spying, and the Soviet spy, Rudolf Abel.

In 1986 he administered the multilateral spy swap which resulted in the freeing of the Soviet dissident, Natalya Sharansky, who also walked across the Glienicke bridge to freedom. During the spate of arrests on

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هكزامن الاصيل

## The Houston economic summit

## Farming subsidies deal turns the heat on Mitterrand

From PETER STOTHARD  
US EDITOR, IN HOUSTON

PRESIDENT Bush's summit organisers arranged a \$15,000 air-conditioner to cool the air on the lawn where the industrialised world's leaders were to gather. But this was not enough for President Mitterrand of France, who wanted a white canopy over his head, even if it destroyed the view for the television cameras.

M Mitterrand was the late arrival in Houston. He is supremely conscious of his position as the senior guest here — and no lover of rodeos. But, as the haze clears over the self-styled "Hot Summit", it is becoming clear that France may be the main loser. With farm subsidies dominating the debates and West Germany happy to help out the United States on this issue in return for virtually unchallenged German victories elsewhere, France's prospects of protect-

ing its all-important export subsidies to its farmers look poor.

West German officials are jubilant about what they see as a private deal between President Bush and Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, which further enlarges their elbow room on the international stage. The Germans, the least efficient agricultural nation and the least dependent on agricultural exports, are prepared to accept a plan to reduce help to exporters. The French, who are leading agricultural exporters, risk serious balance-of-payments problems if their produce has to be genuinely competitive in world markets.

Guy Legras, the French trade negotiator for the EC, was left reeling from a coordinated series of US public assaults on the Commission's position as well as the more insidious US-German deal. "We cannot accept free trade in agriculture," he continued to insist.

The White House was irritated yes-

terday that the Germans had presented the agreement between Herr Kohl and Mr Bush as a new special relationship. But the reality was clear. Herr Kohl had stormed through Houston just as he had brushed away all obstacles at the Nato summit the week before. At least until the German elections are over in December, it will be hard to stand in his way. The US side is attempting to make the best of its accommodation with Herr Kohl. A senior administration official referred to the German triumph in the World Cup as the catalyst upon which the inter-reaction between the two sides had been achieved.

American observers were scratching their heads, however, to see what the US had really achieved. Herr Kohl had brought with him an impassioned letter on environmental issues, calling for rapid new limits on carbon emissions and an immediate new aid plan to compensate Third World countries for

curbs on deforestation. But he caved in under American opposition so quickly that nobody believed he had ever meant it in the first place. The summit is likely to endorse a simpler plan to help Brazil.

Some American officials see this summit as a turning point in the role of the United States as an international power. They point out that their powerlessness to prevent West Germany going ahead with its own aid to the Soviet Union, and Japan resuming loans and assistance to China, is symbolic of the "go-your-own-way" era.

The guidelines from the summit, to be produced in an agreed communiqué tomorrow, are likely to be very broad, with maximum room for manoeuvre later, either in the direction of a more open international political and trading system or towards rival regional blocs, organised around the power centres of the United States, Europe and Japan.

Mrs Thatcher has taken the high

ground on the connection between free trade and free nations. As US agriculture negotiators accused the EC of risking world stability by preferring to subsidise its farmers than to allow new agricultural nations to compete in their markets, Mrs Thatcher made it clear that democracy would not necessarily follow the collapse of communism unless it was accompanied by access to wealth through trade.

The US side, while beating the same drum, has also had to prepare for the possible failure of the free-trade dream. It is acutely conscious of the possibility that Mitterrand may be a more potent force in Brussels than he is in Houston and that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) round on which no formal negotiations can take place here — may still fail.

Mr Bush's spokesman has stressed that "no GATT deal is better than a bad GATT deal". The US has been working to gain the summit's support for the

president's Latin American initiative on debt reduction and a regional free-trade zone from Anchorage in Alaska to Tierra del Fuego at South America's southernmost tip. To some this seems a potential alternative to free trade through GATT. One administration official has suggested that the president has an ambition to be the most "American" president since Monroe. At the moment, however, the Bush doctrine has been to look both ways: to a world of trading blocs in which the US must look after its own backyard, and to a world of free trade in which the United States must learn better to export and compete.

A split between France and Germany and successful US pressure on the monolithic EC farm policy is a bonus for British hopes. However, the prime minister warned the Americans too. She pointed out the need, for example, for the US to open up its heavily protected defence procurement process.

## G-7 nations vow to work for democracy based on free markets

From ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR, IN HOUSTON

LEADERS of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations pledged here yesterday to make the 1990s a "decade of democracy" based on free markets.

In a political declaration presented by James Baker, the US Secretary of State, they promised close co-operation with the Soviet Union to help push through President Gorbachev's programme of economic and political reforms, and agreed to some easing of economic sanctions against China.

The section on China, the last to be agreed yesterday, acknowledged recent developments and said that prospects for closer cooperation with the G7 countries would be enhanced by political and economic reform, especially on human rights. But although the summit leaders agreed broadly to maintain the economic sanctions adopted last year, after the massacre in Tiananmen Square, they supported the idea of some relaxation of credit restrictions to meet "basic human needs". The document said that the countries would explore the

possibility of World Bank loans to help reform the Chinese economy. These would be kept under review for "future adjustments to respond to further developments in China".

The combination of carrot with stick was inserted after pressure from Japan, supported by Britain and the United States but resisted until the last by President Mitterrand of France, who agreed only reluctantly.

Similar conditional language was applied to assistance for the emerging democracies of Central and Eastern Europe, to be offered "in parallel with economic and political reform".

The passage on the Soviet Union welcomed the intention to move towards the democratic system and committed the summit nations to working with Soviet efforts to create a more open society, a pluralist democracy and a market-orientated economy which will enable the Soviet Union to fulfil its responsibilities in the family of nations. It urged the Soviet Union and Baltic republics to continue their dialogue in a democratic spirit.

The declaration, entitled "Securing Democracy", marked the transformation of Eastern Europe since the last summit a year ago. The summit leaders said that they intended the 1990s to be "a decade of democracy".

The document welcomed the London Nato summit declaration as the basis for co-operation between former adversaries in creating a stable Europe, and the seven leaders "applaud" the unification of Germany as an important contribution to stability in

Europe. The document also urged Romania to "adhere to the positive trend".

It said that the advance towards democracy had not been confined to Europe, mentioning also Mongolia, Latin America and the Philippines, where the "courageous efforts" of the Aquino government were praised. Democratic advances in Chile, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala were noted and the leaders expressed hopes that Cuba would "join the democratic trend".

In a section on Southern Africa the British contingent succeeded in having inserted, as at the Dublin EC summit, a call for all parties to "refrain from violence and its advocacy" in seeking the replacement of apartheid.

The document said that political and economic freedoms are closely linked and mutually reinforcing. It pledged the summit countries to help emerging democracies with constitutional, legal and economic know-how, together with economic assistance "as appropriate".

Once again the summit leaders condemned all who resorted to terrorist tactics, pledged co-operation in fighting the terrorists, and demanded the immediate, unconditional and safe release of all terrorists.

The non-proliferation treaty, which France failed to endorse, called for every effort to restrict the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and of ballistic missile delivery systems. The summit countries agreed to attempt to prevent the diversion of "chemical precursors" from which weapons could be developed at national level as well as in international organisations.

Martin Jacques, page 12  
Leading article, page 13



Snap happy: Margaret Thatcher and Brian Mulroney, the Canadian prime minister, offer a photo-opportunity after an official picture session

## Thatcher sounds warning on protectionism

From ROBIN OAKLEY AND PETER STOTHARD IN HOUSTON

MARGARET Thatcher has warned the economic summit that the continued spread of democracy in the world depends on the unfettered operation of free markets.

Her passionate speech to the assembled heads of state and government came on Monday when trade issues dominated and the United States government accused the European Community of putting political stability at risk by its intransigence over farm subsidies.

The prime minister, in strong support of the United States, said that the collapse of communism was not synonymous with the adoption of democracy. Liberty and prosperity had to be built upon free markets, she said.

"Only if we demonstrate the power of the market and free competition will we persuade others to adopt them too."

She said that if the Houston summit did not successfully conclude the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the world could fall into protectionist regional trading empires, based around the EC and Japan.

The Nato summit in London had offered the prospect of a more peaceful world in the nineties and the task in Houston was to make it a more prosperous world too.

A White House spokesman said that the successful completion of the Uruguay Round was President Bush's priority. Potential divisions

on aid to the Soviet Union were pushed aside as the foreign ministers swiftly agreed to endorse the Dublin formula of analysis before aid, calling upon the expertise of bodies such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

In her remarks to the summit leaders, meeting at Rice University in Houston, Mrs Thatcher said that the industrialised nations must not provide "an oxygen tent to prop up old regimes that had only half-changed".

She warned that "credits are all too likely to be dissipated in the purchase of consumer goods to buy temporary popularity".

In setting eight main themes for consideration at the sum-

mit, Mrs Thatcher underlined her resistance to closer European integration. The leaders must avoid allowing the world to relax into protectionist blocs, she said. The European Community was clearly one such bloc that she had in mind.

In tune with Mr Bush's push to make free trade and the Uruguay Round the focus of the summit, Mrs Thatcher said that GATT had to be the priority but further liberalisation needed to follow in investment, aviation, public procurement and the mutual recognition of qualifications.

"Our aim should be the freest possible trade over the widest possible area."

With the avoidance of bloc mentality and the increase in

trade liberalisation, Mrs Thatcher listed six other main themes:

- More genuine competition within the economies of the G7 countries themselves;
- The need to ensure adequate savings were available in order to finance much-needed investment;
- More attention to environmental issues;
- Maintaining the flexibility of institutions. Mrs Thatcher said that the G7 countries should not allow themselves to be locked up in new bureaucracies;
- Training and education. Maximum resources had to be devoted to this to give young people a chance;
- Fighting the drugs scourge.

## Burmese UK envoy defects

A DIPLOMAT at the Burmese embassy in London has defected and is seeking asylum in the West because of the way the military leadership is clinging to power in Rangoon (Michael Knipe writes).

U Myint Thwin Aye, aged 34, who was a second secretary responsible for information and cultural affairs at the mission, is the "third Burmese diplomat to defect recently".

He was a main signatory of a petition, signed by two-thirds of the mission, in support of political democracy in Burma and had been recalled to Rangoon.

Cleric quits

Atlanta — Archbishop Eugene A. Marino, the nation's first black archbishop and its highest-ranking black Roman Catholic, has resigned for personal reasons. (AP)

Hijack ruling

Helsinki — Finland's Supreme Court has ruled that Oleg Kozlov, aged 20, a Soviet hijacker, who has threatened to kill himself rather than be sent home, can be extradited. The court will decide later whether he will be. (Reuters)

Welcome mat

Canberra — Australia is to grant a range of benefits, including the right to work and free English-language tuition, to 19,400 Chinese who arrived here before China's crackdown on pro-democracy students in June last year. (Reuters)

Fatal football

Nairobi — Somalia says three people died when troops fired on a crowd that stoned President Siad Barre at a football match, but a diplomatic source said more than 100 may have died. (AP)

New MPs meet

Veliko Tarnovo — The Bulgarian parliament has held its first session in this former capital under Turkish imperial rule, against mounting political and economic difficulties and protests that led to the resignation of President Mladenov. (AFP)

Bomb suspect

Bonn — An Arab suspect in the 1986 West Berlin disco bombing, that killed an American soldier and prompted a US air strike on Libya, is in custody in East Berlin, West German security sources said. (Reuters)

## US court rules patients have no rights over removed body tissue

From SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

THE US medical community breathed a sigh of relief this week when a high court in California ruled that a patient does not hold the rights to body tissue removed in an operation and later used to develop new drugs or treatments for disease.

The court in California based its ruling on the case of a man whose cancerous spleen was removed in 1976, when surgery was the only known treatment for his condition, hairy cell leukaemia. His doctor, unbeknown to him, later discovered that his cells were unique and patented their genetic composition. He then sold the cell line for \$3 million (£1.64 million) to a biotechnology company trying to develop a treatment for cancer and AIDS.

The case, closely followed by biotechnology firms around America although the ruling applies only within California, was the first by a US high court to address an issue that has sparked debate about whether doctors should disclose a financial interest in the treatment of patients. If required to do so, some members of the medical community have argued, Americans might be tempted to try to sell parts of their bodies.

Until the ruling, there were no legal guidelines governing the responsibilities and rights of firms which in recent years have created medical breakthroughs by altering the genetic composition of human cells.

John Moore, the patient in the case before the California court, brought a suit against his doctor six years ago. Mr Moore argued that David Golde should have told him

that he was using some of his genetic material for research purposes and should hand over some of the money he had received for the patent.

Mr Moore's lawyer has hailed the ruling as a victory for his client, despite the initial interpretation of the court ruling by biotechnology firms as a victory for medical researchers. Mr Moore won the right to sue Dr Golde for breach of trust because he did not tell him about the research, even though he recalled him several times for blood tests after the operation.

The court ruled that doctors must tell their patients in advance of an operation if they intend to use their genetic material for research purposes, and must list the potential research uses. This

information, the court reasoned, would give a patient the opportunity to negotiate his or her own fee.

The principle of biotechnology, which has proved financially rewarding in past years, uses a person's individual genetic information to alter and improve some human cells. The industry has relied on donated human tissue to make its advances.

Mr Moore, who is alive and well in Seattle, said: "My insurance company paid Dr Golde very well."

Dr Golde's lawyers argued that the diseased tissue taken from Mr Moore did not have any intrinsic worth, but acquired value when Dr Golde applied information exclusive to him.

Although the court ruled

that doctors must inform patients if they turn their genetic material to commercial gain, it rejected a ruling by a lower court that a person has a property right to his or her bodily material removed in surgery. The ruling said, however, that Mr Moore's doctor should have told him of his intentions in order to give the patient the chance to negotiate a price for his cells.

But ultimately the ruling has left unclear the issue of possible remuneration for patients whose genetic material proves useful. To sue his doctor for financial damages Mr Moore must return to another court, a sure victory only for the US legal system, whose lawyers rank alongside the country's doctors in terms of salary.

## Return of Nazi collaborator



Paul Touvier, sentenced to death for collaboration with Nazi occupiers during the second world war but arrested only last year, being escorted by a hooded gendarme in Lyons yesterday after being flown to the city to re-enact his alleged wartime crimes.

Touvier, aged 75, headed the intelligence section of the notorious "Milice Française" pro-Nazi militia in Lyons during part of the war and is charged with crimes against humanity (Reuters reports).

Special security measures were taken to protect him when he arrived from a Paris prison at the former headquarters of the Lyons Milice, where he allegedly chose hostages to be shot and Resistance fighters were tortured.

## Amnesty reviews brutal year

By MICHAEL KNIPE

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

ETHNIC and nationalist tensions brought a fresh focus to human rights violations last year, according to Amnesty International's annual report published today.

Peaceful protests to demand national freedom ended in killings and arrests in many countries. More than a thousand deaths and extensive torture resulted from calls for democracy in China and independence for Tibet. There were dozens of deaths and widespread arrests and detention in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, after an upsurge in nationalist sentiment.

The international human rights organisation says that ethnic and nationalist groups often clashed with governments over demands for autonomy, more territory, or preservation of their culture. Administrations frequently tried to crush these movements, justifying gross violations in the name of national security and law enforcement.

The report shows that last year people continued to be arrested and imprisoned for political reasons in more than half the 138 countries surveyed. There were prisoners of conscience — jailed solely for the peaceful exercise of basic human rights — in almost 80 countries, and more than a third of the nations detained people without charge or trial. Torture or ill-treatment was reported in almost a hundred countries, people disappeared or were detained secretly in more than twenty, and suspected government opponents or critics were killed by death squads linked to governments in more than thirty-five nations.

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# Army vows support as Moi returns home to face unrest

By A CORRESPONDENT IN NAIROBI AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

KENYAN army leaders have assured President Moi of their support, after he abandoned the Organisation of African Unity summit in Ethiopia to fly home and face the unrest in which at least nine people have died, a foreign ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said that President Moi met senior army officers after leaving Ethiopia on Monday night before the formal opening of the summit.

State radio said that the chief of general staff, General Mahmoud Mohammed, assured President Moi that the army supported him, the government and the state. The president told peace-keeping troops whom he welcomed

back from Namibia that he was financing activities aimed at creating chaos in Kenya. Nairobi newspapers said nine people had been killed in three days of political violence which began in Nairobi on Saturday and spread to nearby towns.

The United States embassy in Nairobi advised Americans living in Kenya to remain indoors and, in a separate statement issued in Washington, warned travellers to keep away from the country.

The American government also issued a statement yesterday defending its ambassador to Kenya, who has been criticised by President Moi for allowing one of the most prominent opponents of the one-party state to shelter in the embassy.

"Mr (Smith) Hempstone has the full support of the Department of State. His statements concerning democracy and human rights in Kenya reflect United States government policy as we state it around the world," the statement said.

Gibson Kamau Kuria, a prominent human rights lawyer who has forthrightly condemned the single party system, sought refuge in the embassy on Saturday. It is not yet clear if he has applied for political asylum.

Earlier last week six of Mr Kuria's political allies, including former cabinet ministers, businessmen and lawyers, were arrested "in the interests of state security" as the government cracked down on proponents of political reform. The whereabouts of a seventh multi-party advocate and human rights lawyer, Paul Muite, are still unknown.

Yesterday, after three days of clashes between paramilitary troops, riot police and

what President Moi described as "drug addicts and hooligans", Nairobi city centre was quiet with most shops and businesses open as normal. However, there were unconfirmed reports of disturbances in Nyeri, in central province, and in other predominantly Kikuyu towns on the outskirts of the capital. In many areas commuters were left stranded as bus drivers did not turn up.

Kenya's two biggest independent newspapers reported yesterday that at least six people were killed in clashes with police in Kenya on Monday, the day after three other people were shot dead in anti-government riots. The *Standard* published a photograph of a schoolboy shot by police at Ndenderu, about 12 miles north of Nairobi. Two other people died at Kiambu, a large town also north of the capital.

Another two demonstrators, named as Stephen Ndungu and Mr Njoroge, both aged about 20, were shot dead near Kikuyu as they tried to set fire to a petrol lorry, the newspaper said. A sixth person was killed in the Kawangware district of western Nairobi, *The Daily Nation* said.

The government daily, *The Kenya Times* on Tuesday proclaimed full war on thugs, and said the government had authorised the commissioner of police to use all the force at his disposal to deal effectively with "the hooligans whose aim was to steal and destroy". In Washington, the chairman of a House of Representatives sub-committee on Africa said he would press for a freeze or a cut in American aid to Kenya until it improved its human rights record.

Leading article, page 13

## Kuwait and Iran seek to build trust

KUWAIT — Kuwait and Iran, in their first high-level meeting since the 1979 Islamic revolution in Tehran, have vowed to build up trust and co-operation among countries in the Gulf two years after a ceasefire halted the Iran-Iraq war.

Reflecting a substantial easing of tensions between Iran and the Gulf Arab states, a Kuwaiti official said yesterday that Ali Akbar Velayati and Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah, the foreign ministers of Iran and Kuwait, had pledged to develop ties on the basis of mutual respect and good neighbourliness, a step that would affect all countries in the region. (Reuters)

## China economy shows upturn

PEKING — China announced a rise in industrial production of 5.9 per cent in June compared with the same month last year, which suggests injections of credit into the economy are finally paying off (Catherine Sampson writes).

The state-run *China Daily* reported yesterday that the economy "seems to have jolted out of the doldrums", referring to the rises of one or two per cent earlier in the year. But diplomats said this performance would have to improve substantially in the second half of the year if China were to reach its projected annual growth rate of 6 per cent.

## Ella Fitzgerald in hospital

THE HAGUE — Ella Fitzgerald, the jazz singer, was being treated for exhaustion at a hospital here yesterday after becoming ill at her hotel, according to a spokesman.

Miss Fitzgerald, aged 72, who was here for a jazz festival, was admitted to hospital on Monday and was in good condition, a doctor said. She has cancelled the remainder of her European tour. (AP)

## Ill-fated nuclear ship leaves Japan

From JOE JOSEPH IN TOKYO

SMUGGLING Tokyo's reputation for high-tech success, Japan's only nuclear-powered ship set sail yesterday after a 16-year delay. Its voyage will be at least as controversial as the radiation leaks, ballooning costs, and mechanical bangles that have made it an unloved albatross.

The 400 ft *Mutsu* was sent off with whoops of joy by local residents from near its home port of Mutsu in northeastern Japan. The rest of the Japanese population was merely baffled about what the government hopes to gain by prolonging the financial agony of the project. The ship is to be turned into scrap at the end of its one-year experimental cruise.

Taxpayers here had a dismal view of nuclear power before Chernobyl confirmed

their worst suspicions. They have ploughed more than 100 billion yen (\$370 million) into the *Mutsu* fiasco.

The *Mutsu* was built in 1968, but leaked radiation during its sea trials in 1974. Since then, the government has had to bribe local communities and angry fishermen discreetly every time the *Mutsu* needed a place to dock, usually for repairs.

Attempts to start the ship's reactor this spring after a 16-year shutdown, in preparation for a June 7 launch, also ran into technical trouble when a reactor cooling pump failed. Critics say the *Mutsu*'s technology is at least 20 years out of date and that the project should be abandoned. The government disagrees.

Kunitaki Yogo, a senior official in the atomic energy bureau of Japan's Science and Technology Agency, said last night: "The possibility of nuclear ships having any practical use in the near future has shrunk recently. But when we consider the uncertainties of energy supplies, if oil runs out for example, it might become very important."

An even bigger headache for the government than the *Mutsu*'s breakdowns is their impact on nuclear power's reputation for safety. Japan wants nuclear power to provide 40 per cent of the country's electricity by the turn of the century, compared with 27 per cent now.



A Seoul university student jumping on a car carrying South Korea's education minister, Chung Won Shik, visiting the campus to urge students to return to classes, boycotted since April. The students are demanding radical reforms.

## India's Tamils turn their backs on Sri Lanka rebels

From CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN DELHI

THOUSANDS of Tamil refugees are pouring into India in ramshackle boats plying the Palk Strait from Sri Lanka, victims of a government onslaught that looks increasingly capable of crushing the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and the guerrilla war for an independent Tamil homeland.

Whether the Tigers are annihilated or not, Indian policymakers are determined to maintain a detachment that not long ago would have been impossible, given the electoral power of 50 million Tamils in the southern state of Tamil Nadu. This refusal to get involved, more than anything, seems to have sealed the Tigers' fate.

The rebels, normally politically astute, have blundered in their handling of India and of the political leadership of Tamil Nadu. Without sympathy and sanctuary from that huge state, the Tigers could not have sustained their decades-long war. Now, as they face their gravest crisis, public opinion has hardened against the fighters.

The rebels left a legacy of bitterness in the state by killing 1,200 Indian soldiers before Delhi pulled out its troops from the island in March, ending a disastrous 30-month encounter. But the biggest switch in public attitude came after almost all the leaders of a rival group, the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front, were shot dead last month in a Madras flat. The Tigers are assumed to have carried out the massacre.

Tamil Nadu, already offended by the Tigers' boast that they had defeated the world's fourth-largest army, was outraged. There is also growing fear that rivalries between Sri Lankan Tamil groups could spill over as more refugees arrive: a number of Indian civilians have already died in shoot-outs. Tiger leaders still operate openly in Madras, but their activities are viewed with

growing concern and suspicion. State officials say it is time the region started trying to keep out the militants, a far cry from previous expressions of brotherhood.

The 13 deaths in the Madras massacre marked a turning point in the Tigers' fortunes. For the first time there is no political imperative for the Indian government to offer support. Asked whether India should send troops to Sri Lanka to halt the killing of Tamils, M. Karunanidhi, the chief minister of Tamil Nadu, said simply that it was up to Delhi to decide.

The Indian government's public statements have been strictly neutral. Even when President Premadasa of Sri Lanka announced on Monday that he wanted "international mediation" on the conflict, Delhi said only "no comment". So nervous is Delhi about the Tamil refugee influx, it set up camps in the

state of Orissa, hundreds of miles north of Tamil Nadu. Almost all the refugees, however, have moved to Tamil Nadu. The refugee influx is straining resources in the state and is resented. On one day this week 3,700 people arrived in 90 boats at Rameswaram.

Indian officials, upset by the perception that their forces were driven out of Sri Lanka by the Tigers, say with satisfaction that the rebels were obviously weakened during their conflict with the so-called Indian Peacekeeping Force. As a result, it is said, the Sri Lankan Army — itself now more aggressive and committed — appears capable for the first time of overwhelming the Tigers.

Officials in Colombo said yesterday that troops had relieved a besieged army camp in Mannar, in the Northern province. They said 100 rebels and 15 soldiers died in the operation.



Soldier girl: a Liberian rebel in Buchanan yesterday

## Chamorro calls in troops to end strike disorder

From REUTER IN MANAGUA

PRESIDENT Chamorro of Nicaragua called in the army to restore order in the capital, Managua, after striking workers clashed with government supporters in the city's worst street violence in a decade.

Heavily armed soldiers began removing street barricades, but strike leaders said the stoppage would go on. One person died and 34 were wounded in the clashes on Monday, bringing to four the number killed in the violence since Friday.

Strike leaders said there would be chaos and catastrophe in the country unless the government negotiated with the unions.

In a message read over government radio, Señora Chamorro said she had ordered the army to move in immediately with police to clear street barricades and recover occupied government buildings.

Late on Monday heavily armed soldiers began removing barricades near the Central American University, the pro-Sandinista Radio Y reported. Local radio reported shootings at several points in the city late in the day but no details were available.

After Señora Chamorro called in the army, Lucio Jiménez, the strike leader and head of the pro-Sandinista National Workers' Front labour federation, said the strike would go on.

On Monday strikers closed the international airport and border crossings with Honduras and Costa Rica. Government offices and state firms were shut and strikers disrupted electricity supplies and the planting of coffee and cotton, Nicaragua's main export crops. The workers, affiliated to the left-wing Sandinista National Liberation Front, began the strike a week ago in protest against Señora Chamorro's market-oriented economic reforms.

Pro-Sandinista students and supporters of the strike briefly held the government Radio Nicaragua on Monday as well as the state television network, where an anti-government programme was televised. Police later moved to dislodge the strike supporters.

The government broke off talks with the strikers last Friday, rejecting union demands for Señora Chamorro to drop plans to privatise state-owned companies and farmlands and to revise a monetary policy that has brought sharp devaluations and price increases.

Government officials said the strike was an effort by the Sandinistas to undermine

the Chamorro administration and was not really about any labour dispute. The president, who has American support, won an unexpected election victory over the Sandinistas in February and took office in April, ending 10 years of Sandinista government.

Daniel Ortega, the former president who is also Sandinista leader, said that the Chamorro government was to blame for the street violence and urged negotiations with strikers. His brother, General Humberto Ortega, heads the Nicaraguan army, which was formed by the Sandinistas after they led the successful 1979 revolution against Anastasio Somoza.

## Thousands held after guerrillas flee jail

From CORINNE SCHMIDT IN LIMA

PERUVIAN security forces rounded up and detained at least 20,000 people after the escape of a Marxist guerrilla leader and 47 other rebels via a tunnel they built from a maximum security prison in Lima. Most detainees were held for not having adequate identification documents, and were being briefly questioned before their release.

Police were stopping motorists and buses demanding that all passengers identify themselves. In densely populated slum districts such as San Juan De Lurigancho, police carried out house-to-house searches. Helicopters were hovering over parts of the city.

Detentions of up to tens of thousands of people have become common in the capital in recent years, usually after attacks or when a subversive "anniversary" nears.

The massive search for the 39 men and nine women, all alleged members of the Marxist Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement — imprisoned for acts of terrorism, began after Monday's late-night breakout. Among them was Victor Polay Campos, a guerrilla leader.

The prisoners escaped via a 250-yard tunnel built between the maximum security Castro Castro prison and a house in the surrounding shantytown of Casco Grande. Authorities said they found "sophisticated engineering equipment" and portable radios in the notes.

## Doe's fate in balance as rebels head for talks

From REUTER IN FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE

THE chief mediator in the stalled Liberian peace talks said yesterday that a rebel delegation was travelling to a meeting in Sierra Leone, which is expected to determine the fate of the beleaguered President Doe.

"They say they are on their way," said Abass Bundu, the executive secretary of the Economic Community of West African States and head of the mediation team for the talks which should have opened last Friday.

The rebels' chief delegate, Thomas Wocwiyu, was last reported in Abidjan, the capital of the Ivory Coast, Liberia's eastern neighbour. Rebels were seeking assurances of adequate security before travelling to Sierra

Leone, said diplomats in Freetown. At least a dozen policemen were posted yesterday outside the seaside conference centre where the talks were to be held.

Emmanuel Bowyer, the Liberian information minister, who is in Freetown for the talks, said that Mr Doe's government and the rebels of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), led by Charles Taylor, were already observing a ceasefire even though implementing one was the main item on the agenda.

"The ceasefire is in effect right now," Mr Bowyer said. There might be sporadic things going on but I think it cannot be attributed to the AFL (Armed Forces of Liberia) or the NPFL.

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## Eau dear tickles palates at expense of fine wine

PARIS NOTEBOOK by Philip Jacobson

These are worrying days indeed for France's vignerons, from the greatest names in wine to the smallholders producing a few thousand bottles of humble plonk every year. Hard on the heels of the National Assembly approving a new law to ban virtually all advertising for alcoholic drinks from 1993 comes the earth-shaking news that for the first time, a majority of the French — 50.7 per cent to be precise — no longer touch a drop of wine.

Just as alarming for the trade, those who still do indulge every day are drinking far less per capita than a decade ago. The main reason, it appears, is the success of a public health campaign to bring down France's once horrifying level of alcohol abuse and deaths from related diseases: women have been particularly responsive to publicity, with the number of non-drinkers among them shooting up every year since 1980.

On the basis of an entirely unscientific investigation over the zinc bar of the Café de l'Opéra, where your Paris correspondent has been known to take a glass after hours, this marked trend away from wine is likely to continue. As

Mme la propriétaire observes, her sales of bottled water (on which profit margins are fairly rewarding) continue to rise steadily, while the hardened drinkers who would put away a few heavy reds en route to work are definitely on the decline.

By way of consolation, such as it is, the survey found that today's under-20s are not giving up wine quite as fast as a few years ago. Perhaps this has something to do with the ruling by arbiters of Parisian fashion and taste that it is

perfectly okay to be seen sipping chilled rosé in public places.

With French air traffic controllers up to their usual disruptive tricks under way, Charles de Gaulle airport has its regular quota of stranded passengers, wandering the terminals like lost souls. Vexing and frustrating, yet as nothing to the predicament of Alfred Méhanna, a pale, Iranian, aged 45, who has spent every second of every day at the airport for the past 20 months.

Mr Méhanna sleeps there, eats there, washes and shaves and does his laundry there: he has come to know every hall and corridor, every bar and buffet, like the back of his hand since the French authorities dispatched him to the airport for instant deportation.

The trouble began for Mr Méhanna, whose father was Iranian and mother Scottish, when he was stripped of his papers by the Shah's secret police, Savak. The British authorities refused to let him in (no papers, you see), and he was deported to Amsterdam, then passed on to Brussels.

The Belgians obligingly classi-

fied Mr Méhanna as stateless, which provided five years' asylum under UN auspices, but when his British connection came to light, he was packed off on the first train to Paris. Promptly arrested and jailed for *vagabondage*, he was saved from another flight to nowhere by Dr Philippe Bégain, head of the airport's medical services, under whose kindly protection he has lived while the French decide what on earth to do with him.

Having got the bicentenary of the French Revolution safely out of the way, a new campaign has surfaced to change the words of *La Marseillaise*. Rather too much emphasis on hatred and vengeance, not enough about liberty and fraternity, claims a pressure group that includes Danielle Mitterrand and the much-respected Abbé Pierre.

While article two of the French constitution states that it is the one and only national anthem, there seems to be no legal reason why "bloody tyrants" and all should not be replaced by something more suitable to our newly hopeful times. The campaigners' aim is to get changes in place by 1992, which

marks the bicentenary of the adoption of the composition by Claude-Joseph Rouget de Lisle, a young army officer swept up in revolutionary fervour.

Wisely, there is no intention to fiddle with the music, arguably the most stirring of any anthem in the world. This Saturday, Bastille Day, will hear *La Marseillaise* played all over the country with the headlong verve that only a French military band can muster.

Stop press: France triumphs in the Euro-birth stakes! First returns from the 1990 census suggest there has been a "natural" growth in the population — that is, a surplus of births over deaths — of some 2.2 million to 3.4 million since the last count in 1982. At a painful moment when the World Cup was taking place without the French, the popular press here chose to report the news as something of a national triumph. After all, the increase left Britain and Italy, both semi-finalists, trailing, while poor West Germany cannot prevent its homegrown population falling. Altogether an occasion for *cocorico*, the Gallic version of cock-a-doodle-do.



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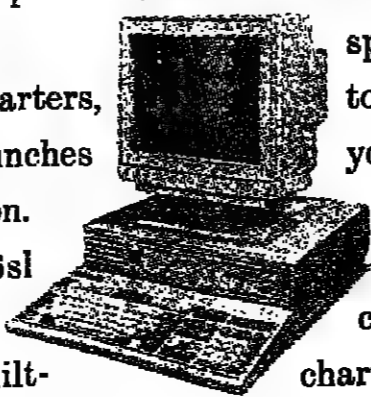
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# A prop for Gorbachev

Martin Jacques

Economic aid to the Soviet Union is an issue that seems to hover over each new summit, irrespective of its initials. For the moment, the substantive issue has been postponed pending further research. Meanwhile, it is generally agreed that each country should be allowed to do as it wishes — in itself a fascinating indication as to the nature of the new world now being made.

There are two main arguments against giving aid, one political, the other economic. The political argument is as old as Mr Gorbachev's tenure as Soviet leader. It has been constantly argued, in response to his internal and foreign policy reforms, that he has not gone far enough, that there is still reason to doubt his intentions or his determination to deliver. This was always the justification for inaction, for a wait-and-see policy. And it was always wrong. The argument was based on a misconception of the man himself and the extent of the Soviet crisis. It thereby failed to grasp the dynamic of what was happening.

That argument is now much harder to sustain. Soviet hegemony over Eastern Europe has gone, and with it, effectively, the Warsaw Pact. Furthermore, the crisis in the Soviet Union has reached the point of no return. Mr Gorbachev must, over the next few years, complete a successful transition to a market economy and a different political system if he is not to be replaced by something much worse.

In other words, all the old arguments about whether Mr Gorbachev means what he says have been swept away by the speed of events. Does anyone now seriously doubt that he wants to transform the Soviet Union into a market economy, a multiparty system and also, belatedly, a confederation? But as the present party congress shows, the forces of reaction are gathering strength. His chances of survival are decidedly in the balance.

It is those realities which must now concentrate the western mind. The alternative to Mr Gorbachev is unlikely to be someone more radical, like Boris Yeltsin. Far more likely is a brand of authoritarian conservatism. It is fanciful to think of Soviet scenarios in terms of what happened in Eastern Europe. There is no government waiting in the wings, as in Poland, and the problem dates back to 1917 rather than 1945.

This, lest we forget it, is the home of the Red Army, the KGB, the Soviet Communist party and the rest. What is more, an authoritarian solution would represent a profound setback for the newly emergent world order, introducing a dangerous note of instability. The West has an interest and a responsibility in preventing the worst from happening.

...and moreover

## CRAIG BROWN

The annual garden party for contributors to the letters page of *The Times Literary Supplement* has long been a must. In celebration of the 102nd anniversary of the birth of T.S. Eliot, this year's garden party took place on a nearby patch of waste land.

I was greeted by Professor Donald V. Osmond, a frequent correspondent. "Lovely to be here at the TLS party," I said.

"May I take this opportunity to correct you on one point," replied Professor Osmond. "It has been drawn to my attention that you have had the temerity to remark that it is, I quote, 'Lovely to be here'. In what sense 'lovely'? In what sense 'to be here'? Such a lackadaisical way with words does little to enhance the reputation of the aforementioned journal."

"Don't listen to him!" a gruff voice whispered in my ear. "I regret to say that Professor Osmond's statement contains several misleading statements which cannot be allowed to pass uncorrected..."

Turning around, I saw that the whisperer was none other than Professor David Q. Cassidy, whose long-awaited work, *Atmospheric Disturbances in the Sky*, caused such a storm.

I introduced the two men, but this was a mistake, as I was soon to discover. When Cassidy had completed his list of grievances, Osmond demanded a right of reply. "In your review of my original statement," he said, "you have wrenched quotations from their original context and misappropriated them for your own ends, and you make no indication of any intention to return them to their rightful context. May I briefly comment, therefore..."

I tiptoed away. Seeing someone looking a little stranded in the corner of the waste land, I went up and introduced myself. "How do you do," I said. "You plural?" he replied. Alas, he refused to tell me his own name. A contributor of the old school, he still passionately believed in preserving his anonymity.

I made my apologies and nipped off to enjoy a dance at Little Giddy, the TLS disco. All the old hits were being played — "Leavis on a Jet Plane", "Drab-

pening, not only by words, which have been the staple diet so far, but also by deeds."

But how? This brings us to the economic argument against aid. And it has rather more force. The purpose of aid must be twofold: to assist the transition to a market economy and to help Mr Gorbachev to survive. The reality is that large doses of aid could easily disappear into the bottomless pit which is the Soviet economy. It is unlikely to be used for great white elephants as happened in Hungary and in the 1970s, but the danger of it being squandered are no less real. Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, has a point when he suggests that giving aid to the Soviet economy would be like giving money to a man with a hole in his pocket. Moreover, immediate large doses of aid could provide an excuse for further delaying the already overdue economic reforms.

In the face of these arguments, however, two points must be borne in mind. First, there is little doubt that Mr Gorbachev will require some short-term help if he is to survive over the coming months. Second, the transition to a market economy, long and painful as it will undoubtedly be, will require large amounts of western aid. The question of aid, therefore, is not whether but when. Unfortunately, that principle has still not been accepted by the British and US governments.

It ought to be, not least because it also touches on a wider question, the need for a new world order. The problem over the last few years has been that western responses to developments in the East have been consistently pragmatic and reactive. They have rarely been informed by a sense of strategy, direction and vision. Yet now, with the old world in tatters, the construction of the new world demands precisely that. Otherwise each power bloc — Europe, Japan and the US — might simply pursue its own narrow interests.

The future of the Soviet Union can be seen in that light. If allowed to go its own way, we could be faced with an authoritarian regime which turns its back on Europe and is fuelled by an obscurantist Russian nationalism. Economic aid, therefore, should be seen as part of the construction of the new world order, not in terms of old cold war prejudices.

The desired response should perhaps be for the western countries to agree now to a package of limited aid of the order of \$5 billion. It would be a gesture of goodwill that would bolster Mr Gorbachev's position by improving the supply of consumer goods. Any further and much more substantial long-term assistance would await agreement on the Soviet economic reforms in the autumn. By spring next year, the picture in that respect will be very much clearer.

Conor Cruise O'Brien takes issue with an attack on the driving force behind Conservatism

# An intellectual pillar pilloried

Ted Honderich's new book, *Conservatism*, is described by its publisher, Hamish Hamilton, as "the most profound and distinctive analysis of Conservatism for decades". A less misleading label would be "a competently conducted polemic against Conservatism", albeit professionally executed.

Honderich is professor of the Philosophy of Mind and Logic at University College London. His strategy is a simple one. He takes a number of favourite themes of Conservative discourse — change, human nature, freedom, for example — and makes these the subjects of the first seven of his eight chapters. Under each heading he seeks to demonstrate that the Conservative writers who have handled these themes talked nonsense. As it is not difficult for a professional logician to expose fallacies in any given set of statements by non-professionals, Professor Honderich achieves at least a good part of the effect he intends. Having demonstrated to his own satisfaction that "Conservative thinkers" are habitually talking nonsense, on all their favourite themes, he proceeds in

his conclusion to identify what lies behind this nonsense-rhetoric. It is about disguising the real motivation of Conservatism: self-interest.

Honderich is a little embarrassed here by the fact that several Conservative thinkers, far from resorting to disguise, have actually proclaimed that this is indeed a motivation of Conservatism. He extricates himself from the difficulty by concluding that it "is not that Conservatives are selfish, it is that they are nothing else. Their selfishness is the rationale of their politics, and they have no other rationale. They stand without the support, the legitimisation, of any recognisably moral principle. It is in this that they are distinguished fundamentally from those who are opposed to them."

Honderich refers in the course of his argument to a number of modern Conservative thinkers, but his main target is Edmund Burke, whose thought is supposed to be covered by the above generalisation. Burke is central to the peroration of the book, and Honderich refers to my own introduction to the Penguin edition of Burke's *Reflections*: "Conor Cruise O'Brien is too kind

to say of the mighty farrago of the *Reflections* on the Revolution in France that... it is also the work of a partisan of a party with no principle."

That last sentence — the punch-line of *Conservatism* — is unjust and untrue, both in its specific context and generally. When he wrote the *Reflections*, in 1790, Burke was no longer the partisan of any party, whether principled or not. The *Reflections* were published in November of that year, the breach between Burke and his party over the French Revolution had come into public view the previous February, and become irreparable in April-May of 1791. No practising politician was ever so thoroughly and painfully alone as Burke was at this time. To speak of the *Reflections* as "the work of a partisan of a party with no principle" is demonstrable nonsense.

The theory that Burke's real motive throughout his political life was self-interest, which he wrapped up in fine phrases, is an old one, with a lasting appeal, to certain minds. Horace Walpole held to it, before the *Reflections*, and Tom Paine after its publica-

tion. Karl Marx rang loud and discordant changes on that congenial theme. In the 20th century, Sir Lewis Namier and his industrious disciples assiduously propagated this theory, not by producing evidence but by frequent asides which assumed it to be true. Honderich is less original in this particular matter than he appears to believe.

Yet the known facts of Burke's life go heavily against the self-interest-preferred-to-principle theory. For 15 years (1767-1782) Burke and his friends sat in unpopular opposition because they were against the extremely popular American policies of George III and his ministers. Invited to join the government provided they abandoned their opposition to the war, when it was going badly, they refused.

In 1780 Burke lost his seat at Bristol for having supported free trade with Ireland and relaxation of the penal laws against Catholics. He had known that his advocacy of these causes was putting his seat at risk, but he persevered. Nor can Burke's long commitment to the impeachment of Warren Hastings be explained on grounds of self-

interest: very much the contrary.

It is not a question here primarily of vindicating Burke's character. It is a question of protecting the intellectual and moral interests of Burke's potential readers in our own day. Writers of the Namier-Honderich school are telling these potential readers that Burke is not worth reading; that he is not a serious writer; but a sold-out hack. It is the sort of advice that the lazy young find particularly easy to take. I hope it does not lead them into a deprivation which they will later regret.

Burke resisted the French Revolution because he was conscious of tendencies in it which would later be called totalitarian. Marx and Lenin were heirs and completers, as they saw it, of the French Revolution. The total collapse of the edifice they completed, on that foundation, is now apparent to the world. But you wouldn't think so from reading *Conservatism*. Honderich almost completely ignores what has been happening to the Continent. Logic-chopping is handy stuff, but it's not much use as a guide, to history. Burke is better on that.

# If the council can't pay, the taxpayer will foot the bill

The community charge was supposed to make politicians more accountable to the electorate, to force people to feel the consequences of paying for local government. Everyone would pay something, elderly widows would be relieved of high rates bills, and town halls throughout the land would become more efficient.

In terms of accountability, the new tax has worked remarkably well. But it is the government, rather than municipal leaders, which has been held responsible.

Opinion poll findings about the community charge have recently improved for the government, but not by much. Even Labour's "roof tax" has more popular support. During the next few days, the environment secretary, Chris Patten, will announce a major infusion of cash in an attempt to soften the political impact of the poll tax in 1991-92.

The fact that the prime minister has chaired the ministerial review of the community charge is evidence of the importance attached to ironing out the deficiencies of the system. Some of the problems, such as the treatment of caravans, are easily dealt with. Other issues, particularly the impact of the tax on the not-quite-poor, are much more difficult — and expensive — to correct.

Perhaps the most important long-term conclusion to be derived from the first year of the community charge is the pressure that it will annually bring to bear on the Treasury. The 1991-92 public expenditure round will be dominated by the need to spend an extra £2.5 billion, or more, on lowering local tax bills in 1991.

Whether it is the government or local authorities who are held responsible for year-to-year changes in local tax, the government cannot risk huge increases in the community charge in 1991. Thus, extra billions are needed to hold down the charge.

The operation of the new system of local government finance has created a powerful engine for extracting a higher grant from the Treasury each year from now on. About 70 per cent of local authority spending in England (more in Wales) comes from grant and business rates. Once income from the centre has been set for the year, all additional spending falls on the locally-determined community charge.



With the blame for local spending cuts pinned on the government, Tony Travers believes ministers will go on demanding extra billions to maintain services

Various factors may cause an increase in the community charge. If the government sets its share of councils' income assuming low inflation, there is likely to be a big increase. Equally, if local authorities push up their spending on the back of government unpopularity, the impact on the poll tax will be severe. A 1 per cent increase in council spending will, on average, add 3 per cent (4 or 5 per cent in Wales) to the community charge.

Apart from the reduction in local spending, extra central funding every year is virtually the only way for the government to be sure that community charge levels do not rise precipitately from year to year. Are reductions in spending really an alternative? If above-inflation community charge rises led to unpopularity for local government members of all parties, the only possible option, assuming that no extra grant were

available, would be a real reduction in education, social services, the police and environmental services.

Cuts by the well-known high-spending authorities, such as Brent and Basildon, are one thing, but the possibility of highly-visible service reductions in low-spending Tory counties and districts is quite another. The main government departments, particularly education and science, the Home Office and health, would take up the cause of higher grants for local government in an effort to protect council services.

A reduction in the number of teachers and cuts in the police force and in provision for the elderly would be unacceptable to these departments. The public continues to value such services, and it seems unlikely that "efficiency savings" would cover any shortfall in grant.

The efforts in recent years of

departments that finance local government are instructive. Teachers have been given pay increases by the education department well above inflation. Pay in the fire and police services is set by the Home Office by formula and increases faster than general inflation. Police establishments have increased at the behest of the Home Office. Health department spending plans for social services have increased with rising numbers of the very elderly.

Local spending will come under further upward pressures in the next five years. Community care is about to be transferred from central to local government. Fears about the possible cost are already leading to talk of delaying the transfer. From next April, councils are being given new responsibilities for children, food safety, litter, pollution-control and dogs. Worse still, the number of school-age children and over-75s will

increase throughout the 1990s.

Unless the spending departments are prepared to reverse their previous inclination to fight for even higher spending on "their" local services, the Treasury will each year find the secretaries of state for education, health and the Home Office making powerful efforts to ensure that the political reaction to the poll tax, whether suffered by central or by local government, is offset by annual infusions of grant.

Recent much-leaked discussions about the amount of possible extra government money for 1991-92 have suggested that perhaps £2.5 billion of new money might be made available, in addition to that already committed. If the overall additional money paid to local authorities in 1991-92 came to between £2.5 and £3 billion, the Treasury would have to find between £1.5 and £2 billion from general taxation. The other £1 billion would come from business ratepayers.

An extra £1.5 to £2 billion, possibly more, would compare starkly with the year-to-year increases in Treasury funding during the 1980s. In most years, an increase over the previous year of only £200 to £300 million had to be found. In some years, the Treasury's cash contributions to local government were unchanged or fell. Yet in 1991-92 we appear to face a one-year increase in Treasury funding of more than £1.5 billion.

That will be the second year in which the government finds itself faced with the twin pressures of keeping down the community charge and maintaining local services. In 1990-91, grant is being held down while spending rises, with the result that local tax bills have risen by 30 per cent. It is unlikely that the government will want to see such rises in the next few years.

So the Treasury, which never wanted the community charge, will now be faced with an annual demand for billions of pounds of extra grant regardless of whether councillors or the government are held responsible for levels of local tax. Local taxpayers have found a way of making impossible accountability lead to a constant supply of extra government cash: given such an opportunity, who can blame them?

The author is a research director at the London School of Economics.

## Who wants Scargill?

Arthur Scargill is unlikely to sign on the dot if and when he is sacked as president of the National Union of Mineworkers, but alternative employers were not exactly queuing to headhunt him yesterday. After running the once powerful union for the past eight years at an annual salary of £44,000, Scargill, at only 52, will doubtless argue that he still has plenty to offer. The most obvious short-term employment would be an autobiography, concentrating on the 1984 strike.

But there will be few takers. Michael Sissons, literary agent of Nigel Lawson, Dennis Healey and Roy Jenkins, says: "It's horses for courses in this business, and I suppose Arthur Scargill might be rather good at writing fiction."

Scargill, he says, should have rushed out his memoirs immediately after the strike when newspaper serialisation rights alone would have fetched a six-figure sum. Few publishers would now bid huge sums for a man no longer incessantly in the public eye.

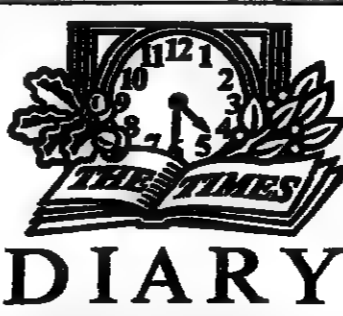
The fallen hero of the left has several times indicated an interest in a career at Westminster, but this avenue also appears closed because of fears among Labour MPs that he would antagonise moderate voters. Scargill could conceivably try touting his talents around the City as a poacher turned gamekeeper, given his intimate knowledge of receiver-ship and sequestration, but the prospect seems unlikely. So how would the professionals set about building Scargill a new career? "It

would be our greatest challenge," says Terry Benson, managing director of Michael Page International, a recruitment consultancy. The company specialises in placing high-flying executives with a good grasp of figures, so theoretically Scargill's manipulation of multifarious international accounts during the strike ought to make him a hot property. Benson is more sceptical. "I think we would have to look outside Britain — perhaps Albania," he says. As a last resort, of course, Scargill could always go down t'pit.

## Pen and krayon

Portraits of the Kray twins are the last one might expect to find in the House of Commons. But there they are, Reggie and Ronnie, captured at the 1969 Old Bailey trial in what must surely be the most unusual exhibit in this year's parliamentary art exhibition. The drawing is the work of Ivan Lawrence, Tory MP for Burton, who was a junior counsel for Ronnie Kray during the two-month trial. Lawrence, now a QC, says: "In idle moments I sketched everyone involved with a ballpoint pen and ran off some copies for friends." The resulting work features some 50 faces, from Lord Justice Lawton to the humblest clerk, as well as the villains. The picture has hung in the lavatory of Lawrence's home for more than two decades and is only now being shown in public. In the early 1970s, he was offered a substantial sum for it but refused, on the grounds that it would be unseemly to cash in on the Krays' notoriety.

At the time of the trial Lawrence was prospective parliamentary



candidate for Peckham. When sentence was passed, he recalls, Ronnie turned to thank him, adding: "Best of luck, I hope you win. Then you can become Home Secretary and let us out early."

## Swanning off

Thames swans have just had an unexpected holiday. To ensure they come to no harm during the Henley Regatta, they are usually corralled in an adjacent stream. This year, however, they were caught and taken by road to the new swan sanctuary at Egham in Surrey. There they were waited on wing and beak by Dorothy Beeson, who lives in a mobile home surrounded by sick swans in a field donated by the local council. "I used to look after swans in my back garden but now I have expanded," she says. "I have the support of the Queen through the Lord Chancellor's office. Michael Caine is also a great help. He loves swans."

Half the Thames swans are owned by the monarch and the remainder by two worshipful companies, the Vintners and Dyers. Back from their holiday, they face further disruption next week with the start of the annual swan-

upping, when every cygnet between Sunbury and Pangbourne will be marked with a notch on its upper beak to denote its owner. For those entitled to the royal notch, a case of swan-upmanship.

## Desert odyssey

With the frost barely melted from his anorak after walking unaided to within 90 miles of the North Pole, explorer Sir Ranulph Fiennes is packing khaki shorts for his next adventure — a quest for the lost biblical city of Wabar in the Oman desert. "The city is mentioned in the Book of Genesis," he says. "It was reputed to be the centre of the trade in frankincense, then vital for praying and more valuable than gold."



Sir Ranulph, whose derring-do is much admired by Prince Charles, will use the latest technology to discover the past. "The American space shuttle has taken some photographs for me which, make it slightly less like looking for a needle in a haystack. I have managed to reduce the possible

sites from 22 to eight." Whether he succeeds or fails — this will be a reconnaissance, with the main effort next year — might make another attempt to footslog it to the Pole? "No, I know it can be done but after four long expeditions, there it has lost its mystique," he says.

Orangemen from Belfast's Sandy Row area have just made a cross-border raid — to the River Boyne, near Drogheda. They returned with plastic containers of Boyne water which they will sprinkle in the streets before the marches this week commemorating the 300th anniversary of the Protestant King Billy's victory. It's good to see them doing something non-inflammatory for a change.

## Wits and wittering

Pity the deputy speakers who preside over late-night sittings of the Commons after Bernard Weatherill has tried to maintain some semblance of order during the afternoon storm and thunder. There are three, and one of them, Harold Walker, has a sure way to alleviate the tedium as the weary MPs drone on: he surreptitiously does the *Times* crossword. In an interview on TVS, he says: "I didn't ought to confess it, but it does get 'rhubarb rhubarb' — which is when his mind turns from intricate points of procedure to the challenge of three down and seven across. A *Times* lobby man says: 'He cuts it out and sticks it behind his order paper. The only place from which you can see what he is doing is a certain section of the press gallery behind the Speaker's chair. But not once have I seen him finish it.'"



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## FREEDOM TO TRADE

The Houston summit yesterday committed the world's most powerful democracies to work for the spread of political freedom in the coming decade. If they are serious, they will call a halt today to transatlantic bickering over farm subsidies, averting the impending wreckage of the world's trading system.

The Bush administration has declared itself ready for compromise. Jacques Delors and his Brussels cohorts have refused to subject Europe's farmers to the disciplines of the marketplace. Unless they are overruled, the pitched battle between rival trade blocs graphically portrayed by Mrs Thatcher this week in Houston will be unavoidable. Nothing should take pre-eminence over this issue in modern world diplomacy, not aid to the Soviet Union, not even the end of the Cold War.

Poverty is the enemy of freedom. The connection made by the prime minister at Houston between liberty and free markets cannot be evaded. The deadlocked Uruguay Round is the Gatt's most ambitious ever attempt to liberalise trade, including agriculture and trade in services for the first time, and laying down rules to encourage foreign investment. The deadline for this round is December. To meet it, officials must negotiate a framework in Geneva later this month. Success would meet Mrs Thatcher's vision of a more prosperous, as well as more peaceful, world in the Nineties. Collapse would jeopardise the democratisation of Eastern Europe, Latin America and most of Africa.

Everybody gains from free farm trade. Two thirds of Japanese consumers now disagree with their government's insistence, at enormous cost, on protecting Japan's rice farmers. When the European Commission asserts the political impossibility of dismantling the Common Agricultural Policy, they do not reflect the interests of a British family of four which, as Mrs Thatcher observes, pays £16 a week in extra food bills to pay for the CAP.

The commission's claim that farming in the EC is on a smaller scale than in the US, and therefore less able to withstand cuts in subsidies, is a smokescreen for a politically cowardly failure to free agricultural trade. Europe's farms account for a mere 2.7 per cent of GDP, but cost consumers and taxpayers \$100 billion a year thanks to price supports and

export subsidies which, like all market-rigging systems, are wide open to fraud. To protect this iniquitous, inequitable, system the EC is content to disregard gains from free trade in fast-growing sectors such as services and to damage poorer farmers worldwide.

There may be a cultural, if not an economic, case for rural policies that maintain farmers in the style to which they have become accustomed. If so, then governments should pay farmers direct. Many farmers are already changing their practices in line with changing demand and might even welcome constructive initiatives from Brussels. But this should have nothing to do with trade in food. There is no case for the EC's pillaging of taxpayers' money to pile up food surpluses, rig markets against competitive Third World producers and spend more billions dumping surpluses overseas.

The US has identified these dumping subsidies as the worst distortion of markets and, supported by agricultural free-traders, wants them dismantled even more rapidly than other forms of farm support. That is the basis of the compromise suggested by the chairman of the Uruguay Round's farm committee. The EC is completely isolated in its resistance.

The US Congress, in protectionist mood, will not accept a weak compromise in farm trade. The US already has a weapon, the 1988 Trade Act, honed to pursue a unilateral alternative should the Gatt collapse. Seven years of steady growth in world trade make present conditions for free markets reasonably favourable. In the Uruguay Round, formerly protectionist developing countries such as Mexico and Indonesia have even suppressed their suspicion of the Gatt as a "rich men's club" and put their faith in free trade.

They have been rewarded so far by Western foot-dragging. American obduracy on free trade in textiles, European stubbornness on food. But it is on food that the negotiations now hang. The West has spent the last decade encouraging developing countries to join the marketplace, and will commit considerable investment in the 1990s to helping formerly communist nations free their economies. That effort will be wasted if the countries present at Houston, representing half the world's total trade, refuse to practice what they preach.

## AN IGNOMINIOUS SILENCE

Kenya's reputation as a model of capitalist stability in Africa is in tatters. As riots spread beyond the capital, Nairobi, President Daniel arap Moi's rejection of any form of dissent is responsible for Kenya's pro-democracy movement turning to violence after months of peaceful campaigning. Since a failed coup in 1982, Mr Moi has systematically eroded every pluralist institution in Kenyan society.

Kenya once presented one of Africa's happier faces. When Mr Moi assumed the presidency in 1978, the country was already afflicted by widespread corruption and political patronage. But Kenya still had a relatively free press, habeas corpus and an independent judiciary. Although the ruling Kenya African National Union dominated politics, it did so by means of a secret ballot and an active parliament. All these Mr Moi has dismantled. In 1982, Kenya became a one-party state, and he has since assumed powers to dismiss the auditor general, the attorney general and judges, and extended police powers to detain without trial.

Secret ballot was abolished for the last general elections. In 1988, a few months before Sir Geoffrey Howe delivered a glowing tribute to President Moi in Nairobi for respecting "free speech, tolerance and respect for human dignity", and Mrs Thatcher praised Kenya's "peace and stability" and respect for "the worth of individual endeavour". So much for Foreign Office speech-writers. Were there any truth in their encomia, Kenyan reformers would not now be anathematised, intimidated and imprisoned.

The reform movement's leaders, respected politicians, lawyers and churchmen, have kept scrupulously within the law, and until this weekend, their followers used no weapons other than the V for victory sign. The manifesto put forward by Kenneth Matiba, a businessman and former member of Mr Moi's cabinet, called for the restoration of multi-

party politics, freedom of association and speech, an end to government corruption and tribal patronage and reforms to rid Kenya's relatively free economy of bureaucracy and state-owned corporations.

For this moderate platform, he has been stigmatised by government spokesmen as a hyena, a neo-colonialist, a tribalist, and a traitor. Last month armed thugs broke into his home, seriously injuring his wife and daughter, an ugly prelude to his arrest along with other pro-democracy leaders last week. President Moi shows every sign of carrying out his threat to crush his critics "like rats", thus converting a small human rights protest into a mass movement. The president has invoked the spectre of tribalism to justify one-party rule. If tribalism does reassert itself in Kenya - already there is talk of a Mau Mau revival - his suppression of peaceful debate and rejection of political accountability will be to blame.

The United States has pointedly drawn attention to the link between economic development and human rights, indicating that substantial aid to Kenya is in the balance. With that honourable exception, Western governments have maintained an ignominious silence - in glaring contrast to their regular denunciations of the South African government.

The pro-democracy movement began in the new year with a sermon by a leading Kenyan clergyman urging Africans to reflect on Eastern Europe's great march to freedom. All over the continent, the people of Africa have been rising against their rulers. These are the people who deserve Western support. Last month Douglas Hurd told a meeting on Africa at the House of Commons that "political accountability is a precondition for economic reform" and that "the release of the human spirit has a vital part to play in setting the right environment for development". The British government has had not one word to say about President Moi's savagery. This is a disgrace.

## RETURN TICKET FOR FOOTBALL

Europe's football authorities might sensibly have let memories of the England team's sportsmanlike World Cup performance dim before deciding to lift the ban on English clubs playing on the Continent. Uefa's ruling yesterday that clubs other than benighted Liverpool can return to European competition, clearly stems from relief that the hooliganism perpetrated by English, Dutch, Italian and West German fans during the World Cup had not been greater.

Only 66 British fans were charged by Italian police, about the same as might face trial following an average Saturday afternoon's English league game. But the total would have been far higher had the Italian authorities decided to prosecute English supporters who ran riot in Rimini, rather than deport 300 Britons in the oddest (and to some, the most unjustly indiscriminate) peacetime evacuation in recent history.

That said, the time had come for the ban to be lifted. Britain may be saddled with credit for inventing modern soccer hooliganism, but loutish behaviour by football followers has also risen on the Continent over the past decade. Holland, Italy and West Germany now have a developed malaise, as have the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. During the 1988 European championships, which lived up to their alternative billing as the clash of the Euro-thugs, some 1,200 football followers were detained, of whom 800 were German and 370 English. English clubs, notwithstanding the still remembered horror of Heysel, have become the scapegoats for a pan-European social evil.

The British government and Uefa are

mistaken if they think the lifting of the ban will help to banish spectator hooliganism from the world's most popular team sport. It has been part of football since the beginnings of the modern game in the 1860s. At the turn of the century and between the wars newspapers were filled with complaints that violence on and off the field was ruining the game.

Attempts either to design out the problem by penning and segregating rival fans, or to force submission through tougher court penalties, have failed because they do not address the cultural shortcomings of adolescent males who persist in behaving in a neo-tribal fashion, their behaviour aggravated by the traditionally lenient British view towards alcohol abuse. But at least English clubs have attempted to build bridges with their local communities. Soccer hooligans thrive on the aggressively masculine atmosphere that pervades most professional football grounds on match days. British clubs have been far slower than some in Europe to promote women's football.

The media too must help ensure that the English sport and its followers do not dash Uefa's high aspirations. If hooligans have taken perverse pride in vaulting the ever higher obstacles the police and soccer authorities place before them, they have also enjoyed the slavish way journalists have documented their violence. In Denmark, the media has done much to promote the idea of the religious, or "friendly hooligan" and the stereotyping has been entirely benign. Aston Villa and Manchester United, England's ambassadors to Europe this year, now have a heavy burden on their shoulders. They should be given all the help they need to make their diplomacy a success.

## New kick-off for England

From Mr Tom Pandry, MP for Stalybridge and Hyde (Labour)

Sir, The decision taken today by Uefa to readmit unconditionally English clubs into European competition is a victory for all of those who have worked long and hard to facilitate and develop major improvements in our national game and to isolate the minority of troublemakers who have done so much damage in the past to football. The work undertaken before and during the World Cup tournament by British police officers, under the auspices of the National Football Intelligence Unit, must be given due credit for its contribution to minimising the extent of hooliganism in Italy.

Equally, however, credit must be given to the genuine supporters themselves who seem to have been largely ignored, by the Government especially, in the headlong rush to claim credit for the relative success of Italia 90. The vast majority of English fans behaved themselves impeccably during their month in Italy, despite provocation from hooligans from other countries, the attentions of the more sensationalist sections of the British press and the uncompromising, and sometimes apparently indiscriminate actions of the Italian police.

In particular, the work of the Football Supporters' Association has been of enormous value, both in Italy itself and in the months leading up to the tournament. The FSA from the outset adopted a positive "pro-supporter" approach for their activities at the World Cup. To this end they set up an official "football embassy" in Cagliari dispensing advice and information to all genuine fans on topics as diverse as availability and location of campsites, medical problems, travel information and even offering interpreters for those having problems with communication.

However, the real work for the future of English football begins now. The benefits drawn from Italia 90 will be to no avail if the same levels of determination and commitment are not applied to improvements in safety and conditions at the domestic level. This will require co-operation and commitment from everybody connected with the game: politicians, the football and police authorities and most importantly supporters. Since first gaining official recognition during the Taylor inquiry, the FSA has proved itself a vital organ in the football body politic. It is time it was accorded due recognition by the football authorities and the Government itself.

Yours faithfully,  
TOM PANDRY  
(Chairman, Commons all-party football committee),  
House of Commons,  
July 10.

## Upgrading the A1

From Mr W. Wilkinson  
Sir, Mr Ritchie's letter of July 7 on the need to upgrade the A1 north of Morpeth echoes what many of us living here in the north feel.

There is one point, however, which has been missed in all the arguments. Tyneside and the banks of the Forth are centres of population and industry of some million souls each, and deserve better communications in their own right.

Does a road have to have a London connection before it is considered worthy of improvement? Perhaps the official ministry designation of the route as the "London to Thurso Trunk Road" is deliberately intended to diminish its importance.

Yours faithfully,  
W. WILKINSON,  
2 Linnet Court,  
Widfield,  
Ashdon, Northumberland,  
July 8.

## Disciplining judges

From Lord Dunboyne

Sir, How can any judge (e.g. report, July 4, sub nom. Pickles) be expected to do his job if haunted by the spectre of being disciplined long after the event? As far as I am aware the Lord Chancellor's Department never hindered the administration of justice in this way before the last decade. Such dangling of the sword of Damocles is an abuse of power which ought to stop.

Yours faithfully,  
DUNBOYNE,  
36 Ormonds Gate, SW3,  
July 9.

## Legal costs

From Mr A. F. Wigram

Sir, Lord Mackay's article (The Law, June 19) and your correspondence (June 22 and 30) on legal aid leave out of account the cause of the explosion in legal costs which has taken place in the last five or six years, and the effect that this has had not only on those entitled to legal aid, but on relatively well-off people and companies.

The rise in legal costs was due to two factors. First solicitors were determined to match the enormous salaries and commissions which were suddenly paid to bond dealers and stock brokers during the expansion of the City in the early 1980s. As a result, solicitors' hourly charges rocketed from about £30-£40 per hour to £140-£250 an hour for quite straightforward conveyancing company business and legal advice.

Second, the Government in its wisdom removed the old structure of scale charges, in the mistaken

## Debating rights and wrongs of voluntary euthanasia

From Mr Ronald Rice

Sir, Bernard Levin (July 2) writes of the 1988 report of the BMA working party on euthanasia. That report makes an extrapolation which is so dubious that it cannot be allowed to pass. In Mr Levin's words, "One item, for instance, is a survey of genuine but unsuccessful attempts at suicide: it reveals that in almost all such cases the subject never attempted suicide again."

This referred to a paper, "Age and parasuicide", reporting research by Dr N. Kreitman, of Edinburgh, and published in vol. 6 of *Psychological Medicine*, 1976. It is a deep study of the effects of age and other conditions on the tendency to attempt suicide around Edinburgh.

To the layman much of Dr Kreitman's writing is difficult statistical jargon, yet certain figures go to confirm again what so often happens in the euthanasia debate, that the pros and the cons are talking about different things. The pro is thinking of people who have had their full lives and are now faced with an agonising or drawn-out or meaningless descent to death. In Dr Kreitman's survey, only one eighth of the subjects were over 55; seven-eighths were between 15 and 55, the majority of those under 35. These were never candidates for euthanasia; they were the tragic victims of depression or depressing circumstances.

The good news, that hardly any tried a second time, can perhaps be attributed to two things. First, the attempt took their condition into the open, from inward broodings to sympathy and treatment. Second, and perhaps less likely, the unpleasant sensations of the attempt provided a kind of shock therapy.

Yours faithfully,  
RONALD RICE,  
18c De Parys Avenue,  
Bedford,  
July 3.

## British communists

From the Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain

Sir, In his eagerness to hammer us into the ground, Mr Levin (July 9) conveniently brushes aside the many facts about the British Communist Party and its history that don't fit into his simple caricature. Like the party's principled democratic opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, martial law in Poland, the Soviet Union's actions in Czechoslovakia in 1968, or communists' involvement and sacrifice in struggles against fascism in Spain and against Mosley's Blackshirts in Cable Street, at a time when many figures of the British establishment were saying nice things about Hitler.

Yes, communists do bear the heavy weight of an appalling history. Those liberation communists who, like myself, have opposed Stalinist tyranny, cannot just shrug off that history saying we were not responsible. If we want to play a part in making this world a better place, we have to prove by word and by deed that we deserve such a part.

Others, perhaps, may dodge their past, ignore the responsibility they may have had for the

## Interviewing children

From Mr Richard White

Sir, I write as one of the lawyers who apparently failed the test on child victims. Your legal affairs correspondent reported (July 2) that lawyers did relatively badly in picking out cases of suspected child abuse when examining videotaped interviews of children. Thus it was said judge may need to sit with a special court expert.

Your correspondent did not point out that the group of lawyers comprised only four people. I question whether any valid comparisons can be drawn from such a small sample. Responses cannot be statistically significant and could have been skewed by an idiosyncratic approach on the part of one of the group. Further, as those who have viewed these tapes will know, they are not always of the best quality and even to get the sense of parts of some interviews without a transcript can be difficult.

Any lawyer would naturally have been cautious of placing too much emphasis on a videotaped

of euthanasia as he clearly is. But that does not give him the right to attack me so intemperately for things I didn't say about it in my recent "Counterblast".

Bernard's article was about the sort of euthanasia that permits doctors to end the lives of suffering patients *whether they have asked for it or not*, a notion that I find as abhorrent as he does. But my "Counterblast" was about *voluntary* euthanasia which I defined as "medical assistance in terminating life at the request of the patient and of no other".

That is why I described the attitude of the doctor who envisaged a scenario of euthanatising a patient on a Friday night so that he could get away for the weekend as both distasteful and irrelevant because, as Bernard knows, no group anywhere is proposing any such dreadful thing. It is also why I used the phrase "aid-in-dying" rather than "killing", which I understand to mean an act done without the receiver's consent.

In Holland several thousand patients who are dying each year in physical or mental anguish ask for and are given release by their doctors as a last act of compassion and love. There are stringent safeguards. The latest polls in this country show that 75 per cent of the population want the same, and that 35 per cent of doctors would, and a further 10 per cent might, be willing to participate if and when voluntary euthanasia was legalised here.

Yours etc.,  
LUDOVIC KENNEDY,  
Ashdown,  
Avebury, Wiltshire,  
July 8.

## From Mr Robert F. Hicks

Sir, Like many, I hold in high regard Bernard Levin and I, Ludovic Kennedy, each having contributed much insight on many topics over the years.

The insidious aspect of the need to consider the rights or wrongs of ending life prematurely, if mercifully, has come home to me with force over the last two years, as my wife at the age of 46 has become a cancer victim and now has only a short time to live.

## Science teaching

From Mr John L. Lewis

Sir, The report headed "Public school heads warned on teaching of science" (July 2) perpetuates the confusion over nomenclature. There is virtually no opposition anywhere to pupils studying a *balance* of sciences. The days when girls did biology and boys physics and chemistry have gone. But the balance does not have to be achieved by doing an integrated science course or "dual certificate" science. The balance can also be achieved by doing separate subject sciences, and this can be appropriate for the most able pupils.

The secretary of state has suggested that pupils who can attain level 7 in the National Curriculum at an earlier age than 16 might have choice after that - and separate single subject science would be most appropriate for them. As a chief examiner for many years I know that pupils in maintained schools can achieve the same high standards in separate sciences as those in independent schools. Provided their education is balanced, why should we deprive all able pupils in future of the opportunity to achieve the same standards? We need good scientists and engineers, and we should encourage able students.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN LEWIS,  
The Institute of Physics,  
47 Belgrave Square, SW1,  
July 4.

## Banana benefits

From Mr J. A. F. Hailwood

Sir, I read with interest Heather Kirby's excellent article (July 5), "Is the banana the fruit of victory?"

Over ten years ago I wrote to the Director General of Medical Services at Cape Canaveral to inquire if it was correct that bananas featured prominently in the astronauts' diets.

In his reply, he stated that when the first Apollo astronauts returned from outer space they were found to be suffering from rapid heart beats. On the basis that prevention is better than cure the centre sought a food which could be easily digested, absorbed into the system, blended with other foods and which was high in potassium.

They found that the banana met all these requirements and decided to incorporate it in pre and post space, as well as in-space diets. The result was highly satisfactory - no more rapid heart beats.

Yours faithfully,  
J. A. F. HAILWOOD  
(Chairman, Geest Industries (Wt) Ltd, 1962-88),  
Harmony, The Fairway,  
Off South Road,  
Hythe, Kent,  
July 6.

## Army's long arm

From Mr H. O. Dovey

Sir, I have had a letter from an insurance company bearing the reference number 946099. My wartime Army number was 946099. What are the odds against this coincidence?

Yours faithfully,  
H. O. DOVEY,  
1 Nunery Drive,  
Thetford,  
Norfolk,  
July 2.

benefit that competition between firms would keep prices down.

The result of this is that many partners in middle-range firms of City solicitors are now earning more than the Chairman of the Bank of England. The effect has been catastrophic on small firms and private individuals who cannot afford to litigate.

A two or three-day action in the High Court can cost between £40,000 and £100,000, depending on the build-up. Big companies can now take advantage of their position to quibble about the money they owe and refuse to pay substantial bills which can put smaller firms out of business.

I would like to suggest three ways in which this predicament could be remedied:

1. Maximum encouragement should be given, both to private individ-

uals and companies to conduct their own proceedings in court without benefit of professional advice. This might mean revising the structure of our legal system, so that a judge would sit with junior judges or assessors who would be able to help the litigants at every stage of the process.

2. The Government should reintroduce scale charges wherever possible, so that documents should be charged on their length and hourly rates should be strictly controlled.

3. When a judge rules that any party has delayed proceedings unnecessarily or behaved unreasonably full costs plus penalties should be awarded.

The present system should not be allowed to drift on under rules drafted by lawyers for the benefit of lawyers.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY WIGRAM,  
Berkeley House,  
15 Hay Hill, W1,  
July 5.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to number - (071) 782 5046.





## How to keep them taking the tabloids

The popular papers appear to be in quite serious trouble over their circulation figures. In May as a whole, national dailies and Sundays included, they were selling a million copies a day less than in the same month last year. On average that works out at a loss of nearly 4 per cent. Of course the average conceals much variation: *Sunday Sport* was down 13 per cent, the *Sunday Express* 8 per cent. Today, the *Daily Mail*, the *Sun* and the *News of the World* were all more than 4 per cent down. Only the *Star* registered a small increase on the year, and that was from a very low base.

A popular theory to explain the decline is that tabloid newspapers have "cleaned up their act". If this suggestion was accepted by those MPs who want to impose fresh curbs on the press, it might carry some merit. Indeed, some casual purchasers may have been attracted by the more lurid headlines of bygone years. But *Sunday Sport* has given no sign of greater sensitivity to the truth, nor of greater reluctance to intrude, and it has lost more sales in percentage terms than any other newspaper.

Another reason is often advanced, namely television. Notably, the vast majority now get their news from television. Last year, according to the *UK Media Yearbook 1990*, just published by Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising, the average viewer spent more than three and a half hours each day watching television. Fewer than 3 per cent of households in the UK do not own a television set. But "average" viewing hours remained fairly static during the Eighties, despite the introduction of Channel 4 and TV-am. In fact there has been a marginal decline in viewing over the past five years. So newspapers should not be more affected by television viewing in the Nineties than they have been in the past.

The real clue may be found in the book, *We British* by Eric Jacobs and Robert Worcester, published by Weidenfeld's (£15) last week. It points to some fascinating developments in the British lifestyle which must reduce the amount of time people have for reading newspapers. The book is based on a sample of some 1,458 people polled by Mori during a fortnight in February-March last year. This showed, for example, that 13 per cent of people had been away on holiday in the previous month. The authors say: "In terms of the population as a whole, our finding suggests that more than five million adults took themselves away from home during the worst-weather month of the

year." Many of the under-35s went skiing, but the over-55s hunted the sun in large numbers. "We don't normally think of February as a holiday season," conclude the authors, "but that is obviously changing." The second holiday cannot be good news for circulation directors; there is not much home delivery in Spain and Switzerland.

There is another point: what the authors call "self-help activities" are growing. "We asked which of the activities listed people had done more frequently in the past 12 months than two or three years before, and it was this self-help group which showed the most significant increase." General exercise and keep-fit was showing a 15 per cent rise; gardening and DIY were up 11 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Even wine and beer-making were marginally up. It is possible that these figures owe something to the imagination of the respondents, but that they feel "more involved in such activities suggests that they may also feel they have less time for newspapers."

The effect on newspaper reading of a more active life has been less dramatic on the quality dailies, and the shake-out among Sunday quality papers is still in progress. At present the sale of the two new titles — the *Sunday Correspondent* and the *Independent on Sunday* — exceeds the combined fall of the others; but there is something unreal about the Sunday scene. Few believe that both new titles, suffering unpleasant losses, can survive for long, although a combined "Independent Correspondent" might have a hope.

In general, newspaper publishers need not despair too much. The television audience is fragmenting with more channels, video recording, and the growth of satellite and cable transmission. For the advertiser on terrestrial channels it is costing more to reach fewer viewers. Meanwhile, newspapers can offer an attractive new package of options for the advertiser. Nearly all — soon all — of them can now print run-of-paper colour; there are more local editions; and the availability of inserts is growing. None the less, the decline in the appeal of tabloid newspapers must be worrying. Changes in the pattern of people's lives cannot be halted by sacking an editor and tailoring a new editorial strategy. Stable sales can be secured only by targeting an audience, and gripping it with confidence and a shared enjoyment — so much easier to prescribe than to achieve.

### THE PRESS

Charles Wintour

## Publishers in retreat?

The end of the cold war could spell trouble for the defence magazine industry, Andrew Lycett reports

These days, diplomatic correspondents outnumber the defence journalists at Nato summits, clear evidence of the changing political and military circumstances in Europe and elsewhere, following the ending of the cold war. Not that the defence corps lacked a role in London last week. "You should have seen the number of diplomatic backs who approached me for details of the strategic implications of what was being discussed," said one veteran of Farnborough air shows and MoD press trips to the British Army on the Rhine.

Britain's once lively defence publishing industry is in an equal state of flux. On the surface, gloom is hurting: advertising volume was down 12 per cent last year on 1988, and looks set for a similar fall this year, according to Admon, an agency which monitors defence and aerospace media.

Chris Jenkins, editor of *Defence*, a leading British monthly, says it is "a difficult market" at the moment. He has now banned the phrase "events in eastern Europe" from his pages. But with wide-scale arms cuts pending, a different school of thought says military manufacturers should increase their advertising budgets to maintain their share of dwindling trade. Already, American defence companies, which have tended to concentrate on domestic markets, are making their presence felt more strongly abroad. One advertising director points to the high media profile being adopted by General Dynamics, which hopes to sell its Abrams tank in Britain and elsewhere, now that production for the US army has been cut back.

In these uncertain circumstances, Bob Hutchinson, publishing director on the defence side of Jane's Information Group, argues that the demand for reliable information is increasing. "The defence industry is becoming more complex," he says. "Whereas there is now less published about the Soviet threat, there is more about counter-insurgency and paramilitary forces." He notes a number of new defence markets which he says Jane's, Britain's largest defence publisher, has anticipated: battlefield surveillance, air defence, electronic warfare, and military computers.



Think tank: Mrs Thatcher is the target of a Challenger; the market for military hardware is shrinking

A dozen years ago defence publishing was little more than a cottage industry. In Britain the main participants were Brassey's and Jane's, traditional publishers of heavyweight military annuals dating from the late 19th century. Brassey's, which was taken over by Robert Maxwell in 1980, still concentrates mainly on defence books. Since 1988 it has also put out an annual, *The Military Balance*, and other publications from the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

Jane's, which made its name with similar annuals such as *Fighting Ships* and *All the World's Aircraft*, took a different approach. Formerly part of the British Printing Corporation, where it was long coveted by Mr Maxwell, it was sold to Canada's International Thomson group in 1979. The new management tried to capitalise on the big, often op-ed-financed military spending programmes of the period by moving into advertisement-supported periodicals. In 1984 it launched *Jane's Defence Weekly*.

Three years later it consolidated its position by acquiring Interavia, the Geneva-based publisher of *International Defence Review* (IDR), the leading monthly. Mr Maxwell had to content himself with the American publication *Armed Forces Journal*

*International*, which has the highest circulation in the sector at 57,000. (By contrast, IDR has 32,000, *Jane's Defence Weekly* 30,500, *Defence* 30,000, and the German-published *Military Technology* 29,500.)

Jane's diversification was too dependent on the vicissitudes of the advertising market, however. Mr Hutchinson, who used to be defence correspondent for the Press Association, likes to say he foresaw the current downturn in defence advertising four years ago and initiated a move towards more subscription publications.

Last year, for example, Jane's launched three new looseleaf binders — *Strategic Weapons Systems*, *Naval Weapons Systems* and *Air Launched Weapons* — to add to its existing 18 annuals. For a subscription of £200 a year, these new titles are updated three times a year.

This month, Jane's moves into a new area of electronic publishing with the publication of four of its annuals on compact disc (CD-ROM). Mr Hutchinson explains: "If you're on the bridge of your ship and you see an Os class vessel, the CD-ROM will tell you in a tenth of a second which navies have the ships and how many missiles they're armed with."

Jane's ambitious drive to become the world's biggest defence publisher

has not been completely successful, however. Plans for a Brussels office were abandoned last year, partly because of *déjà vu* in Europe, while a Pacific Rim edition of *IDW* founded, largely, Mr Hutchinson admits, because "we got our market research wrong".

And this month Jane's was forced to close Interavia's Geneva offices and relocate its staff to the company's British headquarters in Coulsdon, Surrey. Some 30 people are reported to have lost their jobs in the process. This development has revived speculation that Jane's is up for sale, but this is categorically denied by Mr Hutchinson.

Other publications have undergone sporadic retrenchment. Brassey's, for example, discontinued *Defence Atlas* two years ago. On the more positive side there are new periodicals emerging to meet the information needs of the day.

*Defence Systems Modernisation* was launched to a "small and very carefully targeted circulation" by Southampton-based Granville Publications 18 months ago. *Defence and Diplomacy* and *Defence and Foreign Affairs* are two monthlies dedicated to defence strategy rather than hardware. They claim a circulation of 12,000 and 10,000 respectively.

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## Broadcasting Standards Council

### RESEARCH DIRECTOR

Following the resignation of Dr David Docherty to join the BBC, the Council wishes to appoint his successor as its Research Director.

The person appointed will be required to oversee the Council's existing research projects, including the monitoring of programmes, and propose and organise fresh projects, either independently or in association with outside organisations, in line with the Council's remit.

The conduct of the Council's annual surveys on 'Public Opinion and Broadcasting Standards' is the responsibility of the post-holder, who will also commission and edit the Council's research publications. An ability to write for different audiences, including the press, is essential.

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Further particulars from the Director, BSC, 5 - 8 the Sanctuary, London SW1P 3JS. Closing date for applications: 31st July.

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or tel 071-931 9363 and speak to Anthony Harvey for an interview.

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A genuine interest in secondary education, an international outlook and fluency in at least one European language in addition to English will be important, and familiarity with independent schools in the UK and North America, highly desirable.

The Director of Development will report to the Headmaster and will occupy a key position in formulating policy for the future development of a well-established and vigorous school, which already enjoys an excellent international reputation.

The Director of Development will be based at the School in Switzerland. The salary will be negotiable.

Closing date: 6th August 1990.

Applications should be addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, c/o the Headmaster. Further information and application form may be obtained from:

THE HEADMASTER, AIGLON COLLEGE, 1885 CHESIERES-VILLARS, SWITZERLAND  
TELEPHONE: (025) 35.27.21 FAX: (025) 35.28.11

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How much can a wife take? Mrs Marion Barry has set new standards in a saga of courtroom humiliation. Susan Ellicott looks at a cool lady

# Standing by her mayor

**E**ffi Barry has become Washington's real live Mona Lisa. Six months ago her husband, Mayor Marion Barry, was arrested in a police sting operation in the US capital, charged with cocaine possession, and the city now tries to fathom her half-smiles as she stands by her man.

The question on many lips in this city, transfixed by its juiciest trial in years, is: why is she standing by him? Court testimony over the past month has painted an ugly portrait of a partner who betrayed her many times. Yet Mrs Barry, poised and elegant, has continued to appear in court most days, calmly sitting through evidence that has raised eyebrows around the world.

The frenzy of press attention surrounding her husband's trial, on 14 charges of perjury and possession of drugs, has not deterred her from taking time off from work at a public relations firm to preside in court from her front-row seat, protected from prying stares by enormous dark sunglasses. A frail figure swathed in silks, but apparently with a boundless resource of inner strength, her smooth mulatto skin and backswep hairstyle give her the appearance of a mysterious Iranian princess.

Even when the FBI's accomplice in the undercover operation, a former model with whom Mr Barry had a love affair, testified that she and the mayor smoked crack cocaine together more than a hundred times, Mrs Barry did not flinch. Like an ice-maiden, she appeared afterwards outside the court building and stood motionless as Mr Barry kissed her in front of a sea of television cameras.

Last month, Mrs Barry sat impassively through the most devastating evidence against her husband to date: a videotaped recording by police of Mr Barry taking two drags of cocaine from a pipe in the hotel room of Hazel Diane "Rasheda" Moore. At

several points during the one-and-a-half-hour tape, the mayor tried to seduce his former lover "for old times' sake", unaware that she was acting on behalf of the US government. Never before has Mrs Barry been so closely scrutinized. Generally, she avoids the public eye except when helping her husband in his official duties.

Washingtonians are divided about what they think of Mrs Barry. Some see her as little more than a masochist, unable to break away from the demeaning behaviour of her husband at the risk of ending the lifestyle of "Mrs Mayor", a lifestyle she loves. She admitted in a recent interview that Mr Barry asked her to get a suntan during his first mayoral campaign, because she was not black enough to earn him credibility with civil rights activists. He bought her a sun lamp and, when that failed to darken her naturally light skin, sent her to a nearby beach resort.

Others see her as the ultimate martyr, a mother fighting to preserve her family in order to shield her ten-year-old son, Christopher, from an emotionally crippling episode in his life. Still others consider her the model wife, fulfilling her vow to stand by her spouse for better or worse, publicly proud of his recent treatment for alcohol abuse.

Frances Murphy, the publisher of one of Washington's black-owned newspapers, *The Afro-American*, says: "Many times we have likened her to a queen. She really appears to be above it all, to go right ahead and be the tremendous first lady she is."

But Mrs Barry has suffered her share of minor scandals. Early in Mr Barry's 12-year reign as mayor, the couple were criticised for taking a heavily discounted mortgage with a bank that had Mrs Barry on its board. Later, she came under fire for receiving a birthday present of leather clothes worth more than \$1,000 from a friend who was a city lobbyist.

After months of inescapability



Effi Barry and her husband: a cool, unflinching presence in the courtroom's front row

about her relationship with her husband, however, Mrs Barry confounded observers recently when she broke her silence in an interview with one of New York's tabloid gossip queens. "I love him," she told Cindy Adams, a syndicated columnist, in a television interview. Effi the Enigma had spoken, though it was hard to understand why. The picture she drew of her 12-year marriage to one of America's most controversial black politicians did little to change the views of Mr Barry's critics. In all their time as husband and wife, Mrs Barry said, she and the mayor had dined alone per-

haps five or six times — one evening every six months. Politics had so intruded into their lives that "our marriage never really had a chance to gel".

With disarming honesty, she announced that she knew about his alcoholism. The lies, the other women, but was oblivious to an alleged drug problem. She did not know Miss Moore, the cover girl on whose word the US government is largely relying to persuade a jury to find Mr Barry guilty.

"I told him all along: 'You're going to be set up with a woman,'" she told the columnist, with all the resignation of an unwilling seer to

her own fate. But Mr Barry, whose charisma and determination carried him from the civil rights movement of the 1960s to the bureaucracy of Washington city politics, did not listen. His ego, Mrs Barry said, was permanently affected by his childhood as the son of cotton sharecroppers in the Deep South. Power became his ultimate mistress.

Mrs Barry did not say, as many would have done in her place, "I told you so" when her husband was caught in the FBI sting. There was simply no point, she conceded. "His face when he came home at midnight was enough."

## Women who wait

**B**rave words on the courtroom steps are one thing; translating fighting talk into steadfast action over years of dreary visits to a man in prison may be quite another. There are no figures on the number of relationships that crumble under the strain, but the consensus among experts is that the breakdown rate is far higher than normal.

Stephen Shaw, the director of the Prison Reform Trust, says: "In our experience the majority of partners do start out by sticking to their husbands, but the fact of imprisonment places extra strains on a relationship that may be under strain in the first place." The longer a man is away, seven years or more, the more likely a marriage is to break down. The other influence is the nature of the offence. If it is sexual or involves loss of life, especially where children are concerned, it has a particular stigma which may attach itself to the partner. People always hold them to have some responsibility. "Many wives may share the moral repugnance to a crime, or they may feel it is their duty to their children to make a clean break," Mr Shaw says.

None the less there seems to be no shortage of women willing to swear allegiance to even the most repellent criminal. Jill Radford, a tutor in criminology at the Open University, finds the phenomenon particularly disturbing. "Men have the capacity to put on this pathetic little-boy-lost persona, and women are taught that love is everything and you must forgive and forget like an all-accepting mother. It's putting

love above morals. I know there would be limits to my love, and perhaps others have different limits; but I do feel sometimes 'who is this stupid woman letting us all down?'

In other cases she believes women cling on through fear of being alone emotionally. "If you've lived all your life in a state of dependency you can feel very panicky if that is taken away. You may want to hold on at any price. It doesn't seem to work the other way around. You tend not to get men behaving this way."

Dr Kathy McDermott, research fellow in social theory at University College of North Wales, has been studying the impact of imprisonment on prisoners' families.

"Women feel that the man has been totally abandoned by everyone else, she is all he has left. Of course this may give the woman a power she did not have before."

"She may also feel that conditions inside prison are so dreadful that the only way he will cope is through her support."

She says the archetypal gangster's moll, the one who has shared in the spoils, is often the type to fade away, whereas innocent parties to whom it comes as a complete shock often remain loyal. "Sometimes of course a relationship is more romantic in prison, the man is on his best behaviour; long love letters are written."

"Often the most difficult time is when the man is released. Under our system it's impossible for a couple to develop together. He is treated like a child, she is obliged to become independent. So they go in opposite directions."

LIZ GILL

## On the hype road to fame

Greatness is within everybody's reach — all it takes is super-salesmanship, according to a new do-it-yourself guide

**O**nce, self-improvement books were about efficiency and organisation. Next they were about winning friends and manipulating people, "having it all" or being a "one-minute manager". For a while now they have been about inner fulfillment, with instructions on how to seek your true self through celibacy, or odd eating habits, or aromatic cupressure. Now connoisseurs of the genre are delighted to welcome the how-to-become-famous book. Not successful, you understand; not efficient, not loved or happy; just famous.

The newest, brashest one is called *HYPER! The Essential Guide to Marketing Yourself*, and the author, Andrew Crofts, explains in its preface that "there has never been a better time to become famous".

Warhol's casual era of fame for 15 minutes has been replaced by something more professional. A need to "work hard at your reputation and make sure you are skilled at being famous". Anyone can do it, he promises: not just actors or writers or television bimbettes, but business people, lawyers, academics — anyone who might like the idea of turning up on the *Nine O'Clock News* labelled "expert", having his home life written up by Sunday magazines, and being rung up at all hours by harassed journalists demanding quotes on the state of the industry.

Mr Crofts has his shining examples, some of whom may be positively insomniac to be included. He reverses the images of Richard Branson, Peter de Savary, Frederick Forsyth and Bob Geldof. Geldof comes in for particular approval because he not only became a world figure through Live Aid, but managed to use the associated fame to get razor-blade and milk commercials. "An anonymous charity worker in a safari jacket and horn-rimmed spectacles, who had worked for years in the back office at Oxfam," says Mr Crofts scornfully, "could have done neither."

The golden road away from horn-rimmed obscurity depends only on your deter-

mination. "Every industry provides opportunities for self-promotion at some stage," promises the author, sketching a fanciful scenario in which "an accountant with a company which makes filing cabinets" manages to whip up a storm of controversy about the future of the paperless office, gets into the local papers, then the nationals... and, by imputation, ends up hosting his own television show with Anneka Rice.

Television professionals will flinch at the man's advice to bombard producers with drinks, letters and closely written synopses of television shows "as long as you will be the central character in the series... don't forget that our primary objective is to make you famous, not to make you a television writer". Editors will also be cowed and repelled by the fearful single-mindedness of this fame-crazed filing cabinet salesman, who struts them with unsolicited columns and "makes it clear that he doesn't expect to be paid". A book "gives a stamp of credibility", even if nobody reads it.

Like any marketing man, you must constantly update the product — yourself — and "imbue it with new unique selling points". So if you give to charity, do it noisily; if you marry, "do it in the full glare of the spotlight", like Derek Jameson.

Mr Crofts cannot be blamed: he speaks for the times, and there will be more *HYPER!* books, plenty of them. But what is chilling is that financial rewards seem hardly to matter to his self-salesmen. They just want to be famous. They give up privacy, dignity, modesty and a sense of humour for a flickering, phantom half-life on the screens of strangers. And even if it works, they know they will end up hiding "Sometimes", says Mr Crofts with the air of a man who knows, "it is impossible to live up to one's own reputation for greatness."

How true, how very true.

LIBBY PURVES

## Just for William

**R**ICHMAL Crompton's William Brown said: "I've always wanted to have a stachoo put up to me" — and now the schoolboy hero is to get his wish. From August 1 until November 4, the Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood in east London will pay a special tribute to William, to mark the centenary of his creator's birth. The museum sees it as a celebration of someone who was "triumphantly human and defiantly individualistic", and took on a life of his own. Cambridge Heath Road, London E2 (081-980 2415).

## & BRIEFLY

### More Muir

**A**DAMIRERS of Jean Muir will note the re-opening of the enlarged Jean Muir Fabric Shop at 61 Farringdon Road, London EC1 at the end of the month. There will be the usual beautiful fabrics, but also suedes and leathers, buckles and buttons.

### Ideal homes

**F**ROM the basic Honey Pot House for £29.95 to a luxury Queen Anne version for more than £1,200, the Doll's House Emporium offers something for all lovers of things min-

ature. There are even tiny dried flower arrangements for the patio and wiring systems for the Tiffany lamps. For a free catalogue, write to The Doll's House Emporium, Dept PR12, Park Hall, Denby, Derbyshire DE5 8NB (0332 883222).

### Natural change

**M**ENOPAUSE is a fact of life, and the Women's Nutritional Advisory Service (WNAS) believes that it can be handled naturally, without recourse to hormone replacement therapy (HRT), if women eat healthily and get enough exercise and

rest. The WNAS runs clinics in London and Hove, Sussex. For appointments, which cost £30 in London, £45 in Hove, for the initial visit, and £20 for subsequent visits, or a free explanatory leaflet, write to the WNAS, PO Box 268, Hove, East Sussex BN3 1RW (0273 771366). A four-month postal course costs £86.

### Glass class

**S**TAINED glass enthusiasts should note the studio show being held by Sarianne Durie, of Oriol Glass, from July 19 to July 22 at Workshop 22, the Royal Victoria Patriotic Building, Fitzhugh Grove, off Trinity Road, London SW18 (081-670 6954).

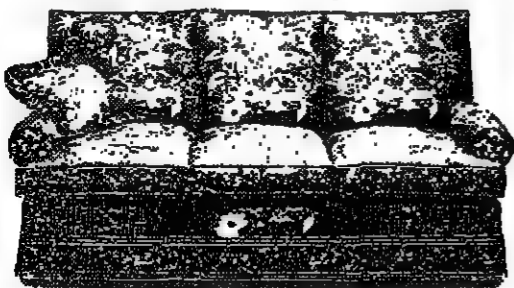
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WHEN THE TIME COMES  
**THE TIMES**





**BBC 1**

**6.00** *Ceefax*  
**6.30** *BBC Breakfast News* 8.55 Regional news and weather  
**9.00** *News and weather*  
**9.05** *The Penils of Penelope Pitsoff* (r)  
**9.25** *Record Breakers* presented by Roy Castle and Cheryl Baker. Today they meet a world-beating two-time strongman Dave Gauder, darts player Fitchie Gardner and hang-glider Andy Lawrence (r)  
**10.00** *News and weather* followed by *Double Dare*. Another edition of television's messiest game show hosted by Peter Simon (r) 10.30 Playdays  
**10.55** *Five to Eleven*, from Byland Abbey, Brian Blessed reads poetry and prose  
**11.00** *News and weather* followed by *Hudson and Halls*. Singer Cheryl Baker helps the team to create an exotic Chinese dish (r) 11.30 *Boswell's Wildlife Safari* to Thailand. The Temple Storks of Wat Phai Lom (r)  
**12.00** *News and weather* followed by *Dallas* (r). (Ceefax)  
**12.50** *Reviving Antiques*. More practical tips from John Fitzmaurice Mills on how to restore antiques. Today, he prepares a plate without rivets. (Ceefax)  
**12.55** *Regional news and weather*  
**1.00** *One O'Clock News* with Philip Hayton. Weather  
**1.30** *Neighbours*. (Ceefax) 1.50 *Move Over Darling*. Pamela Stephenson examines the role of women in a male-dominated world (r)  
**2.30** *Knots Landing*. Glitzzy Dallas spin-off  
**3.10** *Silent Revolution: Path to Plenty*. The past half century has witnessed big changes in agriculture. John Craven's two-part series traces the farm from its days of wartime heroes to the profit-making ecological vandals (r)  
**4.00** *Cartoon Double Bill*. A cartoon confrontation between the evil Ratfink and the nice Roland 4.10 *Evoks* (r)  
**4.35** *Port Route*. Canadian drama about Nick, a boy who hopes his bigger paper round will help him buy a drum kit

**BBC 2**

**6.45** *Open University: Water for Jordan* 7.10 *Seville: Gateway to the Indies*. Ends at 7.35  
**8.00** *News* 8.15 *Westminster*  
**9.00** *Mastermind 1989* (r)  
**9.30** *Cricket: Third Test*. Highlights of yesterday's play  
**10.10** *Under the Palm Tree*. A 68-year-old Spanish fast schooler now being restored to her former glory in Bristol (r)  
**10.25** *Cricket*. Live coverage of one of today's second round matches in the 60-overs-a-side NatWest Bank Trophy introduced by Tony Lewis. Wales: Glamorgan v Somerset  
**12.55** *Country File*. John Craven presents the programme from the Royal Show at Stoneleigh in Warwickshire (r) 1.20 *Fingermouse* (r)  
**1.35** *Cricket*. Further live coverage, through to the finish, of a NatWest Bank Trophy match includes news and weather at 2.00, 3.00 and 3.50. Wales: Glamorgan v Sussex  
**7.40** *DEF II: Rough Guide to the World*. New series in which the pretentious Magenta de Vine and Sankha Guha explore four continents. Tonight, they visit Havana - renowned not only for Castro and Communism but also hip-hop and hurricanes

**BBC 5**

**5.00** *Newsround* 5.10 *Colour in the Creek*. Episode four of the 10-part children's drama about the Fletcher family and their lives on the road and goldfields (r)  
**5.35** *Neighbours* (r). (Ceefax) Northern Ireland Sportsweek 5.40 *Inside Ulster*  
**6.00** *Six O'Clock News* with Peter Sessions and Anna Ford. Weather  
**6.30** *Regional news magazines*. Northern Ireland: Neighbours  
**7.00** *Wogan*. Tonight's guests include Greg Gorman, Hollywood photographer of the stars, and Aztec Camera  
**7.30** *Thorn and Us*. This is a fairly straight lift from the Radio 4 programme, *Punters*, in which members of the public, invited, guided by broadcasting professionals, carry out investigations into matters that bother them. On the agenda tonight are a village bravely taking on an over-juggernaut lorry, a dispute between neighbours over noise and a report on arranging young in funeral. The show also features the Volvo, a mobile touring vehicle in which anger and frustration is vented on such topics as car drivers, British Rail, shop assistants and fouling by dogs. With eye-catching graphics and lively presentation, *Thorn and Us* looks like shaping up well as an alternative to the more conventional consumer programmes. At least it should never be short of good subjects. (Ceefax)  
**8.00** *Lovely. The Firefly Cage*. Ian McShane is back as the cheeky antiques dealer in Ian La Frenais's enjoyable comedy drama (r). (Ceefax)  
**8.50** *Points of View*. Tony Robinson presents viewers' comments on BBC television programmes  
**9.00** *Nine O'Clock News* with Martin Lewis. Regional news and weather  
**9.30** *Frontiers: Natural Break*. Once more demonstrating the variety of this excellent series, tonight's Jim has Fredric Raphael in the Pyrenees, looking at a border that seems natural and uncontroversial and rarely makes the headlines. Starved of contemporary issues, although the Basque and Catalan separatist movements provide minor

**BBC 6**

**6.30** *The Victorian Kitchen*. The homely Ruth Mott takes a step back in time as she re-creates the cooking methods and traditions of the Victorian kitchen. She is helped by her son, who has got the young men where they are. In his dissection of the two British families, Will composes a frightening picture of ignorance, prejudice and lack of human feeling. Adding to the ghostliness of his character by bringing out his deep-seated lack of tact, David Jason plays the father who has sold the story to the newspapers, first checking that he will still be paid if there is a reprieve. The mother of the other lad, a brassy performance from Anne Carroll, hopes to save him by sleeping with the governor. Jane Howell's direction takes us straight to the jugular. (Ceefax)  
**10.15** *Fifth Column*. A strongly-held opinion on a current issue  
**10.30** *Newsnight*. Includes Mark Easton reporting from Wales where he discovers doctors and consultants predicting chaos caused by the NHS reforms  
**11.15** *Cricket*. Tony Lewis presents highlights of a second round, 60-overs-a-side match in the NatWest Bank Trophy competition 11.55 *Weather*  
**12.00** *Open University: Where from Next?* 12.25 *Power to the People*. Ends at 12.55



Fredric Raphael: market detour (9.30pm)

cross-border imitation. Raphael is forced back on history. Key dates such as 1778, 1242 and 1375 form the peg for lively anecdotes, served up with Raphael's elegant phrases. He recalls the spectacular demise of the trans-Pyrenees rail link and shows how the French and the Spanish have made very different use of the abandoned stations. He cannot resist a detour to the tiny Andorra and stops to mourn the German Marxist, Walter Benjamin, who committed suicide in 1940 rather than be returned to Vichy France and the Gestapo. He also mentions a Spanish drama, made as a pilot for an abortive television series. Evan Stark (Nicolas Surry) is a tough detective on the trail of his showgirl sister who mysteriously disappears in Las Vegas. Once more demonstrating the variety of this excellent series, tonight's Jim has Fredric Raphael in the Pyrenees, looking at a border that seems natural and uncontroversial and rarely makes the headlines. Starved of contemporary issues, although the Basque and Catalan separatist movements provide minor

**ITV LONDON**

**6.00** *TV-am*  
**9.25** *Chain Letters*. Word game hosted by Allan Stewart 8.55 *Thames News* and weather  
**10.00** *Out of This World*. Off-beat comedy about an ordinary teenage girl with an alien father who is blessed with magical powers  
**10.30** *This Morning*. Magazine series presented by Judy Finnigan and Richard Mackley  
**12.05** *Allsorts*. For young viewers (r) 12.25 *Home and Away*. Australian soap set in sunny Summer Bay 12.55 *Thames News* and weather  
**1.00** *News at One* with John Suchet. Weather  
**1.20** *Turning the Tide, Into Deep Water*. Thanks to television's latest technology, David Bellamy is transformed into a raindrop which enters the River Thames. We follow his path downstream as he becomes contaminated by chemicals and sewage pollution (r)  
**1.50** *A Country Practice*. Australian medical drama set in a health clinic in rural Australia 2.20 *Take the High Road*. Scottish soap about the Highland villages of Glendoch  
**2.50** *What's My Line?* The occupations quiz is pulled out of retirement and hosted by Angela Rippon. Joining regular host captains Roy Hudd and Jilly Cooper are Garth Crooks and Barbara Knox 3.15 *News headlines* 3.20 *Thames News* and weather 3.25 *The Young Doctors*. Australian medical drama  
**3.55** *The Wombles*. (Ceefax) 4.00 *Bertie the Bat*. Animated series about a friendly bat who lives in a clock tower 4.10 *Fraggle Rock* 4.40 *Kranks* Television. The first of a new comedy series. The guests are Sir Cyril Smith, Pat Coombs and Bob Todd  
**5.10** *Blackout*. British television's general knowledge quiz for teenagers  
**5.40** *News with Sue Carpenter*. Weather  
**5.55** *Thames Help* with news of the charity Workbase  
**6.00** *Home and Away* (r)

**CHANNEL 4**

**6.00** *Noah's Ark*. The wildlife of Patagonia (r)  
**6.20** *Business Daily*  
**6.30** *The Channel 4 Daily*  
**9.25** *The Art of Landscape*. Beautiful scenes of landscape set to music  
**11.00** *As it Happens*. Innovative programme in which a film crew is given a location and told to do what they can with it. Today, Paddy Hayscock inspects a Leicester Square hotel in the company of English Tourist Board officials  
**12.00** *The Parliament Programme* 12.30 *Business Daily*  
**2.00** *Working Words*. An Open College programme on the importance of meetings (r). (Ceefax)  
**2.30** *Channel 4 Racing* from Newmarket. Brough Scott introduces live coverage of the 2.35, 3.10, 3.40 and 4.10 races  
**4.30** *Countdown*. Richard Whitley hosts another round of the quiz in which contestants' vocabulary and numerical skills  
**5.00** *Go for it*. Children's series proving that you don't have to be able-bodied to be active. The series has recently been awarded the Unicef Special Prize (r). (Ceefax)

**ITV VARIATIONS**

**ANGLIA**  
As London except: 3.25-3.55 *Coronation Street* 3.55-4.00 *News* 4.00-4.05 *Thames News* 4.05-4.10 *Home and Away* 4.10-4.15 *Thames News* 4.15-4.20 *Home and Away* 4.20-4.25 *Thames News* 4.25-4.30 *Home and Away* 4.30-4.35 *Thames News* 4.35-4.40 *Home and Away* 4.40-4.45 *Thames News* 4.45-4.50 *Home and Away* 4.50-4.55 *Thames News* 4.55-5.00 *Home and Away* 5.00-5.05 *Thames News* 5.05-5.10 *Home and Away* 5.10-5.15 *Thames News* 5.15-5.20 *Home and Away* 5.20-5.25 *Thames News* 5.25-5.30 *Home and Away* 5.30-5.35 *Thames News* 5.35-5.40 *Home and Away* 5.40-5.45 *Thames News* 5.45-5.50 *Home and Away* 5.50-5.55 *Thames News* 5.55-6.00 *Home and Away* 6.00-6.05 *Thames News* 6.05-6.10 *Home and Away* 6.10-6.15 *Thames News* 6.15-6.20 *Home and Away* 6.20-6.25 *Thames News* 6.25-6.30 *Home and Away* 6.30-6.35 *Thames News* 6.35-6.40 *Home and Away* 6.40-6.45 *Thames News* 6.45-6.50 *Home and Away* 6.50-6.55 *Thames News* 6.55-7.00 *Home and Away* 7.00-7.05 *Thames News* 7.05-7.10 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**By MICHAEL EVANS**  
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

It said West Germany was demanding that all Soviet chemical weapons be withdrawn before the pan-German elections due on December 2. In March last year it was announced that US chemical weapons would be removed from West Germany.



**By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT.**

**Tony Travers, page 12**



**MATTHEW PARRIS**

**Concise Crossword, page 15**

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.



## Touche Ross to link with Spicer

By Alistair Fairley

TOUCHE Ross, one of Britain's "big six" accountants, is to swallow Spicer & Oppenheim. The combined firm, with 430 partners and fees of about £260 million, will become the fifth largest in Britain, and number 200 public companies among its clients.

But while the deal is classified as a merger, the name of Spicer & Oppenheim, whose strong City connections bring to Touche such prized audit clients as Kleinwort Benson, Morgan Grenfell and Barclays de Zoete Wedd, is to disappear. From August, the firm's 25 offices in Britain will change to Touche Ross.

More importantly, most senior positions within the new organisation will be filled by Touche partners, including that of chairman, managing partner and all the firm's national practice directors.

John Roques, Touche's managing partner, said: "Spicer is a very, very classy business. Basically, to compete with our fellow members in the Big Six we need to spend a lot of money on training and a lot of money on technology and by being together we can afford to spend more and spend in a more effective way. We think that's good for our staff and good for our clients."

The news follows Touche's recent failure to merge with Deloitte Haskins & Sells, another leading firm. While the companies did link up in most parts of the world to form the third biggest international group, DRT International, in Britain Deloitte opted to merge with Coopers & Lybrand, forming the biggest British firm.

Peter Stafford, Spicer's national managing partner, said it was international pulling power that attracted his firm to Touche. "We were looking again at our strategy and the strength of DRT International around the world was very attractive." In particular, he cited his firm's vulnerability to international competition as a significant factor in the decision, saying that Spicer had lost several City clients due to their acquisition by multinational corporations.

But while Spicer has long been seen as a jewel in the accountancy profession for its strengths in the City, the Lloyd's insurance market, the professions and for its strong tax practice, it has hit a bad patch in recent years.

The firm was auditor to Barlow Clowes, the collapsed investment group, and Atlantic Computers, the failed computer leasing group, which led to Britain's biggest business failure at British & Commonwealth Holdings. Enquiries by Department of Trade inspectors into both companies have brought significant — and unwanted — publicity to Spicer's audit practice, although Mr Roques pointed out that only Spicer's partners at the time would be liable for any subsequent action.

Last year Spicer was hit by defections from its consultancy practice, built up in response to Big Bang and suffering ever since. The firm achieved only 11 per cent growth last year as a result, leading to questions over its future as an independent. Those questions have now been answered, and the rationalisation of the accountancy profession taken a step further.

The deal extends the company's pub estate to 200 and will require its sole brewery, in Chiswick, to work close to capacity. However, Anthony Fuller, chairman, said the company was searching for further acquisitions, hoping to take advantage of disposals forced upon leading brewers after the Monopolies and Mergers Commission review of the industry.

Mr Fuller said: "The MMC has offered us a great opportunity to expand and this deal is only the first that we are hoping to announce. We are still actively looking to increase our estate with both single and block purchases."

## Acquisitions boost Porter Chadburn

ALAN WELLS



Climbing higher: Raymond Dinkins, chairman of Porter Chadburn, left, with William Lazarus, finance director, centre, and Stephen Julius, director, yesterday

By Philip Pangalos

PRE-TAX profits at Porter Chadburn, the packaging and consumer products group, advanced 69 per cent to £7.21 million in the year to end-March, helped by contributions from acquisitions.

Turnover increased 69 per cent to £102.7 million, with about 25 per cent of this accounted for by the American market. Earnings per share climbed 20 per cent to 8.94p.

The final dividend has been raised to 1.45p (1.2p), giving a total of 2.175p (1.8p).

Operating profits at the consumer products division, which sells licensed sports, radio-controlled cars and fishing equipment, grew by 23 per cent to £3.78 million, on turnover up 33 per cent to £43.2 million. Profits benefited from a first time contribution of £394,000 from Fleckhope, the distributor and wholesaler of fishing tackle.

The packaging division's operating profits surged from £843,000 to £3.11 million, on turnover of £40.4 million, up

from £11.9 million. Profits were boosted by a first-time contribution of about £1.8 million from Lord Label Group, the supplier of self-adhesive printed labels which was acquired in May 1989. The purchase gives the group a significant presence in the American market.

The specialist distribution division saw operating profits climb 6 per cent to £1.86 million in "difficult market conditions." Turnover rose 31 per cent to £18.2 million.

Raymond Dinkins, chairman and chief executive, said the agreed sale of the group's engineering division would enable it to concentrate on growth areas.

Shareholders' funds stood at about £22 million, with net borrowings at £7.6 million. Interest costs edged up 7.8 per cent to £1.13 million. There was an extraordinary debit of £146,000.

Matthew Groves at Barclays de Zoete Wedd is looking for pre-tax profits of £9 million in the current year.

## Fuller pays £9m for chain of Allied-Lyons public houses

By Martin Barrow

FULLER, Smith & Turner, the West London brewer, is buying a chain of 44 public houses from Allied-Lyons for £9 million cash.

All are within 60 miles of London, mainly to the north-west, taking Fuller's ales into Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire for the first time.

The acquisition, the biggest in Fuller's 105-year history, came four days after the company reported a 15 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £8.53 million for the year to March.

The deal extends the company's pub estate to 200

and will require its sole brewery, in Chiswick, to work close to capacity. However, Anthony Fuller, chairman, said the company was searching for further acquisitions, hoping to take advantage of disposals forced upon leading brewers after the Monopolies and Mergers Commission review of the industry.

Mr Fuller said: "The MMC has offered us a great opportunity to expand and this deal is only the first that we are hoping to announce. We are still actively looking to increase our estate with both single and block purchases."

Fuller is left with £1 million in the bank after the deal.

The most profitable public houses in the package sell about 400 barrels of a beer a year, against Fuller's target of 700, but some are closed and new tenancies will have to be agreed.

Arthur Curtis, the finance director, said that although there may be short-term earnings dilution because of the acquisition, this may be offset by income from the introduction of Fuller's ales in Whitbread pubs in the south and west as guest beers in September.

## Lovell declared in default by SE

By Our City Staff

LOVELL and Co, the Newcastle stockbroker, was "hammered" yesterday by the Stock Exchange after Philip Navier, a provisional liquidator, was appointed to the company on Monday.

The exchange declared Lovell in default, which means the authorities doubt the company will be able to meet its commitments to creditors.

Lovell's problems are believed to be caused by doubts over segregation of clients' funds.

Lovell, which has about 500 private clients, was suspended by The Securities Association

on June 26, and an official investigation is believed to be under way. Thomas Lovell, the broker's chairman, resigned soon after the suspension.

Lovell's clients helped raise £3.6 million to refinance Parish, the listed stockbroker. A planned merger of the two firms was later scuppered.

The Financial Intermediaries Managers and Brokers Regulatory Association yesterday suspended Noble Investments of Lavington Street, London, and Richard Duacan Hexton, a director of that company.

## Oriflame doorsteps Eastern Europe

By Wolfgang Münchau  
EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

EAST Europeans, used to queuing for hours to buy consumer products, may soon find the roles reversed, with queues of sales agents forming on their own doorsteps. Door-to-door selling has arrived.

Oriflame International, the Swedish cosmetics group, has set up a subsidiary to "exploit business opportunities for the direct selling of cosmetics products in Eastern Europe".

The new company, Oriflame Eastern Europe (Oresa), will be capitalised at about £10 million, of which Oriflame will put up around one quarter.

The company wants to raise the remaining £7.34 million from its shareholders, who are invited to subscribe to the shares on the basis of one share for every seven held.

Jonas Jochnick, the chairman, said: "I recognise that there could be significant opportunities from the development of Oriflame's business in Eastern Europe, but I realise that an investment in Oresa is highly speculative, and that there is a risk that the entire investment could be lost. Consequently I do not feel that it is appropriate for Oriflame, as a quoted public company, to invest on its own behalf more than £2.5 million in Oresa shares."

The new shares will not be listed on any stock exchange, nor is it expected that Oresa will pay any dividends "in the foreseeable future".

Oresa plans to form joint venture companies with Eastern European manufacturers. Negotiations are under way with a firm in Czechoslovakia.

Oresa will not be involved in East Germany, which will be supplied by Oriflame.

## Evans climbs 6% to £7.6m

By Jonathan Prynne

EVANS of Leeds, the property developer, increased pre-tax profits from £7.12 million to £7.55 million, a 6 per cent gain, in the year to end-March. The rise was helped by the continued buoyancy of the property market in the North.

Ernest Curtis, director, said Evans of Leeds was not affected by the market downturn in the southeast because its properties there were not development sites but fully tenanted. The majority of the company's development

properties are based in an area stretching from north of the Midlands to the Scottish borders, with a concentration in and around Leeds.

Mr Curtis said that rental values in the Leeds business district had increased from about £12 to £20 per sq ft over the past year.

However, Mr Curtis said the stock market did not fully reflect the regional dimension in valuing the company's shares. "In that respect we're not our own master," he said.

"We are carried along by the general state of the market."

The shares currently stand at a 40 per cent discount to asset value, despite the firm's conservative 39 per cent gearing ratio.

A final dividend of 4.55p (4p) takes the total for the year to 6.5p (6.15p), a gain of 10.6 per cent.

There is a one-for-one scrip issue to increase liquidity in the tightly held shares. Only about 40 per cent has been issued on the market.

# WHAT DOES SOUTH AFRICA'S BIGGEST BUSINESS SAY IN SOUTH AFRICA'S BIGGEST YEAR?

Points from the Annual Statement by the Chairman of Anglo American Corporation, Mr. Julian Ogilvie Thompson:

Anglo American Corporation is proud to report a 20 per cent increase in earnings, despite the fall in the gold price which affected a major segment of its business. Record earnings reflect the depth, strength and diversity of the Group.

The events of the last nine months have changed the face and future of South Africa as irreversibly as anything that has happened in Eastern Europe, and have opened up exciting prospects for a new and democratic society.

For a genuine democracy to develop, however, the world must accept that a growing economy, freed from sanctions, is as necessary to the success of

constitutional negotiations as it is to the political stability of the future South Africa.

Investment in human capital must be a major priority of the new South Africa. Savings on its defence budget could be committed to a voluntary "development force" providing training, work and skills for the "lost generation" of black youth which dropped out of school during the years of political upheaval. Anglo American and its associates are currently funding 1,900 bursaries in higher education, 2,700 apprenticeships and, last year, spent more than R200 million on in-house skills training. Our Chairman's Fund spends R37 million per year on non-

racial education and plans to spend more.

A new South Africa must address the grievances and aspirations of its black citizens. But nowhere have poverty and inequality been alleviated without economic growth. Extensive state intervention and centralised planning have failed the world over and are no more likely to succeed in the new South Africa.

Even more than in the past, the South Africa of the future will need large companies with the financial, technical and managerial resources to undertake large and important projects that will be the real engine of growth for all Southern Africa.

## Australian boost for Maxwell

From Brian Buchanan  
IN SYDNEY

AN AUSTRALIAN federal court decision has opened the way for Robert Maxwell, the British media tycoon, to retain a key stake in the country's newspaper market.

At the same time, David Aspinall, a senior executive in the debt-troubled Bond Group of companies, has admitted he breached the Takeover Code in a deal that led to Mr Maxwell picking up his stake.

The court decision followed a challenge by the National Companies & Securities Commission, Australia's corporate watchdog, to Mr Aspinall's purchase, about two months ago, of more than 54 million shares in the Bell Group, the owner of Perth's morning daily newspaper, the West Australian.

Mr Aspinall later sold more than 48.5 million of the shares to Mr Maxwell for Aus\$485,949 (£215,498) or Aus\$1 cent a share.

At a hearing in Perth on Monday, the commission's challenge was settled under an agreement which requires all the shares, including Mr Maxwell's, to be put up for sale by tender. But both Mr Aspinall and Mr Maxwell may still be able to keep their shares.

The tender is subject to a confidential reserve price and the commission has agreed to retain the status quo if the reserve price is not bettered by offers received.

Robert Holmes & Court, the Australian entrepreneur, is believed to be among the potential bidders.

The commission has agreed to an end of the month deadline for offers.

## Unwin Hyman goes to Harper

HarperCollins Publishers, part of The News Corporation, has bought the publishing group Unwin Hyman for an undisclosed sum. Unwin Hyman recorded a 1989 turnover in excess of £16 million, split between the UK and overseas.

A management buyout is being concluded for the Australian subsidiary, and similar negotiations are under way by the New Zealand company.

## B&C in £28m placing of Forfaiting stake

THE stricken British & Commonwealth group has made its largest asset disposal since administrators were appointed last month with a £28 million placing of its 40 per cent stake in London Forfaiting, the international trade finance house.

The shares were placed at 70p each by BZW, the securities house, and closed at 78p, up 5p. Of the 40 million shares sold, 2 million were bought by five executive directors of London Forfaiting and other employees. John Gumm, B&C's representative on the board, has resigned. B&C would not disclose the book value of its London Forfaiting holding or the net proceeds of the disposal.

## Buyout at UB offshoot

UNITED Biscuits is selling Crawford Bakeries and Restaurants, a chain of 111 outlets in Scotland, to senior managers for an undisclosed amount. The acquisition includes a principal bakery in Leith, Edinburgh, and a smaller bakery at Peterhead near Aberdeen. Financial backing has been provided by the Royal Bank of Scotland.

## Chapter 11 for Atlantic

ATLANTIC Computer Systems, the American arm of Atlantic Computers, the collapsed leasing group, has filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the American bankruptcy code. Atlantic's administrator had hoped to avoid a filing to save costs but the filing was made to block creditors seeking to improve their positions at the expense of others.

## Kingsgrange sweeter

KINGSGRANGE, the scented toiletries manufacturer, reports a pre-tax profit of £215,000 in the year to end-April, compared with a £2.04 million loss previously.

Group turnover slipped from £21.5 million to £20.9 million, although turnover for the continuing businesses grew by 10 per cent. The group made a trading profit of £1.37 million, against a loss of £311,000 last time. EPS stood at 1.5p, against a 12.5p loss per share last time. Once again, there is no final dividend, and none for the year, against last time's total of 0.75p.

## Gardiner at the double

Pre-tax profits at Gardiner Group, the security products distributor, more than doubled from £1.06 million to £2.31 million in the six months to end-April. Group turnover, boosted by acquisitions, was ahead by 92 per cent to £19.7 million. EPS rose by 65 per cent to 2.50p, while the interim dividend is improved to 0.375p, against 0.3p.

## Dividend cut by Christie

THE collapse in the residential property market continues to affect Christie Group, the property surveyor and financial adviser, with taxable profits slumping from £4.39 million to £1.21 million for the year to end-March. The company has cut its final dividend from 2.6p to 1.4p, making 2.8p (4p). Earnings per share fell from 13.65p to 4.36p.

## Seton in good health

SETON Healthcare, manufacturers of bandages, dressings, orthopaedic and pharmaceutical products, is raising £5.7 million via a placing of shares on the Stock Exchange. At the placing price of 130p a share, the company will be capitalised at £23 million.

Pre-tax profits to end-February were £2.18 million, against £1.60 million. Following the placing by Guinness Mahon, directors and their families will control 37 per cent of the enlarged share capital. Dealings are expected to begin on Monday.

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa. Registration No 015309-00. FOR A COPY OF THE FULL CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT, WRITE TO: AAC, DEPT. TL PO. BOX 43, LONDON EC1B 1PT.

مركز الأبحاث

# Prudential shuts the stable door

## COMMENT

DAVID BREWERTON

People selling their houses are unlikely to choose "here today, gone tomorrow" outfits that are likely to shut their doors overnight, and some vendors may have been prepared to pay the higher commission charged by Prudential Property Services in order to feel secure in a dangerous world. The man from the Pru image lingers on, despite the corporation's own murder attempt.

But this morning, if the customers of 175 Prudential Property branches trot along to their local high street, they will find the branch has gone. Here yesterday, gone today. The Pru, bless it, is taking "great care to minimise inconvenience to customers", but this once-mighty corporation has taken another well-deserved knock in its public standing.

Wiser heads than mine shook when Prudential, in company with General Accident, Royal Insurance, Nationwide Anglia, Halifax Building Society and a host of others began to compete with each other to pay the highest prices for the small chains of estate agents that used to

dominate the business. Their directors made a number of fundamental errors. The first was that they failed to take sufficient account of the fact that there are no barriers to entry in the estate agency business, nor barriers to withdrawal. When times are good, fast Eddy will open up shop. The only requirements are the price of some shopfitting, some advertisements in the local paper, a photocopy machine and a desire to succeed. It is the ultimate entrepreneurial activity, as easy and nearly as quick to set up as the one-man umbrella businesses which appear on the streets of New York when it starts to rain.

The second fundamental error was to believe that homebuyers purchase a stack of other financial products when they change house, and that they would buy them all from the estate agent. Some do, but others are stretched to financial breaking point by the cost of buying, or

to emotional breaking point by the complications of the housing system and the lack of professionalism and training of many estate agents. The Pru, to its credit, sought to train its staff, but regarded this as a complete breakthrough in that over-remunerated industry.

The third fundamental error was to imagine that the business which made half a million under proprietorial ownership would continue to make half a million as part of a major institution.

The fourth, which applies to Prudential but not to some others, was to take the little amount of goodwill which is purchased in an estate agency — the trading name — and demolish it. Nice old Jones and Sons

became anonymous branches.

Mick Newmarch, Prudential's new chief executive, calculates the cost so far of the venture into estate agency at £288 million. The fat end of £200 million has already been written off, and he has accepted the Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte recommendations for action to correct losses running at £50 million a year. But while Mr Newmarch has acted swiftly in that he was only recently installed in his job, the agony has been going on for months. Shareholders would be justified in asking why, when Coopers was called in last November, it has taken until July for action? The Pru itself, wearing its hat as corporate investor, might well

ask that question of the board of one of the companies in which it has invested.

But there is a glimmer of realisation at last that institutional disciplines cannot be successfully imposed upon entrepreneurial businesses. The Prudential, convinced that size and strength would eventually win, has until now been trying to keep its losses down by keeping its commission rates up. A first year economics student could have told the directors that the best that could be expected of such a strategy would be a loss of business to less expensive (none of them are cheap) competitors. Now, no doubt under the prompting of Coopers, local managers are to be allowed to compete on price in local markets, dropping commission rates from an across-the-board 2.2 per cent to 1.5 per cent if necessary. But Mr Newmarch is not convinced estate agency is a price-sensitive business, and if he

is right, which I doubt, there will be even bigger losses to behold at the year end.

Estate agents are not the world's most popular people, ranking well down in the hierarchy of acceptable professions, in the same area as journalists and bookmakers. But spare a thought nevertheless for the 500 estate agent employees of Prudential Property who are losing their jobs. Some will be re-employed, but many will be made redundant. But the manner in which they learned of the shut-down of 175 branches, through leaks in the press last weekend, is unacceptable. The Pru briefed its managers last Friday, some of them gossiped the weekend away, and the staff finally learned their fate yesterday.

Meanwhile, little more seems to be being heard of Prudential's other great plan to achieve profitable vertical integration in the house buying industry, which is to buy a building society or possibly a retail bank.

It was talking to the Skipton Building Society but the talks fell through. Shareholders will be relieved.

## TEMPUS

## Howden tunnels to success

but dull image. By last year, the Japanese had a near-stranglehold on the new issue market. Nomura took first place with 140 issues, worth \$31.4 billion, more than 15 per cent of the total. It was followed by Daiwa which organised issues worth \$17.1 billion. Even Nikko, which has been slower to develop, captured 7.4 per cent of the market to take fourth place.

The grip weakened this year when the fall in the Nikkei denied Japanese investors' ability to fund issues. Nikko's \$2.1 billion in placings allowed it to reach only thirteenth position. Last week's lifting of the embargo on equity warrant issues in Tokyo may still allow the houses to regain some of their form before the end of the year.

The expansion in equities is following a similar route. After Big Bang all four houses contented themselves with a trickle of agency broker business from Japan. "It's like a game of cards," said a spokesman. "You lead with your ace, your trump. We use our domestic base not to dominate a market but just to build up credibility."

Nomura started market-making in just 10 stocks in August 1987, when some observers felt the firm had already missed the Big Bang boat. Today it operates in 61. It will add companies to the list when there is demand.

The other three houses have targeted other expansion areas; Nikko has established a mergers & acquisitions team, principally to service Japanese customers planning European expansion. It has yet to organise its first deal. Daiwa has a 20-strong European equity research team, and has established a successful commercial paper trading operation.

In October Nomura moves into its new headquarters next to St Paul's. Typically for a Japanese company in which impulsive actions are mortal sins, this has taken four years to plan and build. There, a new company, Nomura Europe plc, will plan the group's expansion strategy. The tidal wave, unwatched, rolls on.

Neil Bennett

## How the tide turned in Japanese firms' favour



Rolling on: the Japanese expansion is relentless

brought a number of Japanese corporate borrowers to the market.

The American houses seemed impregnable. But Nomura's 200,000 institutional client base proved an enthusiastic market for issues, and the firm and its Japanese counterparts established a secure position in the market, with a reputation for being reliable but not particularly innovative. Nevertheless, its competitive tendering and

placing ability began to attract business from Western companies.

The position changed rapidly in 1985. The dwindling resources of the American banks coupled with the strong yen made Japanese investors vital to the success of any major issue. Japanese houses held the key to these funds. Meanwhile, Nomura International's swap issue for IBM was voted deal of the year, eradicating the firm's worthy

TATTERED balance sheets and bruised pride are all that many overseas investment houses have to show for their adventures in Big Bang London. But the big four Japanese investment houses, Nomura, Daiwa, Yamaichi and Nikko, are here for the long term. They have adopted the lowest profile they could as they have relentlessly expanded.

Today they have established profitable European bases, something more aggressive American houses have found impossible. And they continue to roll forward.

News that Nomura Securities, the world's largest broker, is to inject an extra 33 billion yen (£118 million) into its European subsidiaries is a rare sign of this growth.

It comes a day after the firm started trading in 13 European companies on Sase International in London, and added another 11 companies to its London market-making operations. Last week, the firm completed a warrant issue for Lounho, its first for a non-Japanese company. All of this is evidence that the firm must be treated as a serious player in the London equity market.

Nomura calls its expansion strategy *dachakaku*. It has two stages: first, it opens an office in a new market or city. Initially, it will be small and concentrate on servicing the needs of the group's powerful institutional client base in Japan. The main goal however is to win confidence, and custom, from the local community.

Once established, the subsidiary is expected to innovate and develop the market to accept its own unique products. All Nomura's expansion has been backed by a high research element. Like the automotive and electronic industries before it, Japan's financial services sector is trying to construct products with unbeatable reliability and value for money.

The way the Japanese houses have come to dominate the London-based Euro-bond market is the perfect example of their approach. Nomura International realised the potential of such a flexible debt market at the beginning of the Eighties, and

## Sims Food

MAD Bear disease has struck the shares of Sims Food Group, the meat and poultry company. At 218p, they are £1 down on end-December levels. According to Sims, it is not British cows that are mad — but the media and the market.

But Sims's admission that current-year results and the first half in particular will be affected by the BSE scare hardly helps its case.

The paradox of its year to end-March is that Sims made record sales despite one of the hottest summers ever, which hit meat consumption. The heatwave was made more uncomfortable by high interest rates which had a knock-on effect on catering activities and eating-out habits.

Despite this, Sims managed

a turnover of £167.9 million, up 17.2 per cent, and a £2 million increase in pre-tax profits to £8.07 million. It also continued with £7 million of capital investment, widened its customer base and overcame operational problems at one of its manufacturing outlets.

Turkey and chicken products made headway and lamb, pork and poultry have made up for much of the running lost by beef. Costly and tougher health requirements could send some of its competitors to the wall, in which case Sims will be ready to bid for stricken candidates.

Profits might well turn out flat this year, though the 7.19p final, making 9.83p (8.6) and putting Sims on a yield of 6 per cent, backed by an historic p/e of 9.7, is reasonable compensation in front of what should be a healthier year in 1992.

## Empire Stores

EMPIRE Stores, the mail order group, is remarkably relaxed about the worsening trend of its gearing, which rose to 67 per cent last year from 56 per cent in the previous trading period. Empire points to its £113 million worth of debtors compared with £40 million of borrowings, and emphasises that its bankers are not unhappy.

It is harder to be sanguine over the interest cover, or rather lack of it, in the year to end-April. Interest payable of £5.3 million wiped out £4.1 million of operating profit and it is not easy to see great improvement until interest rates are substantially lower.

But for an exceptional credit of £1.4 million, relating to the sale of the debt collection operation, the tiny profit of £172,000 on sales of £229 million would have been a loss.

Meanwhile the group is between the devil and the deep blue sea in the sense that borrowings will almost certainly need to rise to finance higher levels of business when the sluggish demand in the mail order trade finally begins to improve. That, in the short run at least, will bring interest cover under renewed pressure.

Empire says it has taken great strides towards putting its house in order by slimming its executive, hiring a team of new buyers and sourcing its merchandise from lower-cost areas on the Pacific rim.

There were signs of improvement in the second half with some gain in market share — hence the 5p rise in Empire shares to 90p. But even a sharp recovery to £4 million profits this year would leave the shares on a p/e of 14, looking to hopes of a bid from the large European shareholders who between them control about half the equity.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### When a pun is not Wight

BRACE yourselves for September 8. The latest privatisation campaign, for the power industry, reaches the television screens on that date, extending a long line that began with British Telecom longer ago than most market-makers can remember. The difficulty in the past has always been that the more "populist", for which, read flippant and juvenile, the advertisement, the less it is liked by the industry concerned, which prefers to see itself portrayed in a serious light. The serious, for which, read pompous, advertisements tend to get ignored. Perched on the tightrope this time is Robin Wight, head of the WCRS agency which won the account and one of those putative government public relations minders whose appointment caused a storm a few months ago. The first notion to fall by the wayside, as readers of *The Times* will know, was the use of the actor Vincent Price, veteran of many horror films, apparently vetoed on grounds of cost. Mr Wight's first draft had to be slightly redrawn because it was felt to be too jokey, while government advisers sensibly demanded a full-back campaign in case the whole approach looked like flopping. The idea this time is to avoid the painful pun, as in "Be an Howden", in favour of a clever idea, still being kept tightly under wraps. The prob-

lem with concepts, of course, is that they are too easily lampooned: remember the cruel jibe "Tell Sid he already owns it"?

A JAPANESE concern has won a £12 million contract to build a bridge. The Japanese are never slow to pick up building contracts round the world, but this one must have taxed Japanese negotiating skills to their utmost. The bridge is to be built over the River Kwai, 75 miles west of Bangkok and about half a mile from the bridge built during the war mostly by prisoners of war and local labourers. Perhaps they could get Sir Alec Guinness to open it.

**Descending order**  
IT IS a scene that will doubtless be played out in many a household this summer as the exam results come in. Chris-

topher Dugdale, aged 24 and a trainee accountant with the City practice Moore Stephens, came fifteenth out of 4,400 in the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales Professional Examinations this year. Christopher's father and a partner of the firm, Keith, came seventh in the equivalent exam in 1953. His father, George, a former partner, came fourth in the 1920s. The proud father's only comment? "It seems that the accountancy profession is in a state of irreversible decline."

### Close clash call

THE thrills and spills of high-speed racing proved too much for some competitors at the City Scalextric Grand Prix yesterday. The event, an attempt to raise up to £20,000 for the Children in Cities appeal, saw some unlikely winners as well as occasional almost Argentinian displays of temper. Nomura International scorched to victory in the first of three series, leaving Bank of America less than amused. The American team claimed its cars crossed the chequered flag at almost the same time as Nomura's. Winners of the next two series were Price Waterhouse and the cast of *Buddy*, the popular musical.

### Feel for the deal

WHEN it comes to calling the market, Britain's company directors seem to have more than their fair share of good fortune. A new study of share dealing reveals that British directors have an uncanny

ability to buy and sell just before the market turns. A graph in the latest edition of *Director Dealings*, a weekly magazine launched recently by Infotrend, shows directors are not only keeping well ahead of the FT-100 share index, but also of the analysts and fund managers to whom they pander. "They seem to have a nose for it," says Mark Kane, managing director of Infotrend. But any bulls among its subscribers, who pay £680 a year for the privilege, will be alarmed to learn that the general trend in recent weeks has been for directors to sell stock rather than to buy it.

### Brave new world

A FURTHER sign of changing times in South Africa: encouraged perhaps by the Mandela visit, South African worries are coming to London in September for a financial seminar sponsored by Standard Bank of South Africa. "Conflict is giving way to cooperation as the country's political giants, the ANC and National Party, prepare to negotiate a new political dispensation," the conference guide promises. Speakers include a representative from Anglo American, the governor of the South African Reserve Bank, Anthony Sampson, the journalist, and Thabo Mbeki, ANC secretary for international affairs. He will no doubt be paying attention to one of the conference's themes: "The question is no longer will sanctions be lifted, but when?"

Martin Waller

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# Portfolio

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No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Smiths Ind (a)	Industrials S-Z	
2	Robertson	Industrials L-R	
3	Morrison (W)	Food	
4	Watson & Philip	Food	
5	JS Pharmacy	Pharmaceuticals	
6	Hartcliffe	Drugs/Stores	
7	Moorefield Estates	Property	
8	Costan	Building/Roads	
9	Turnbull Scott	Transport	
10	Goldcrest	Spec. Print/Adv	
11	Strout & Fisher	Shoes/Leather	
12	Mansfield	Textiles	
13	Burton (a)	Drugs/Stores	
14	Hutchins Wharfedale	Industrials E-K	
15	Rea Bros	Bank/Discount	
16	Marling	Industrials L-R	
17	Shephard Ind	Industrials S-Z	
18	Glynwed Ind	Industrials E-K	
19	Severn Treat	Water	
20	Br Vita	Industrials A-D	
21	Academy of Arts	Transport	
22	Low Group	Spec. Print/Adv	
23	Gerrard Ind	Bank/Discount	
24	Academy of Arts	Transport	
25	Church	Drugs/Stores	
26	Leeds	Textiles	
27	Mind	Electronics	
28	Williams Higgs (a)	Industrials S-Z	
29	Control Seas	Property	
30	Ocean Group	Transport	
31	Macro 4	Electronics	
32	Lucas (a)	Motors/Aircraft	
33	Servo Gp	Electronics	
34	Stanhope	Spec. Print/Adv	
35	Yorkshire Water	Water	
36	Harrison Ind	Building/Roads	
37	Docus	Industrials A-D	
38	VSEL	Industrials L-R	
39	Rechem	Industrials L-R	
40	GKN (a)	Industrials E-K	
41	Jerome (S)	Textiles	
42	Winnings	Bank/Discount	
43	Rea Bros	Food	
44	GI Western Res	Oil/Gas	
45	GI Western Res	Oil/Gas	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

Margaret Birch of Durham was yesterday's only successful claimant in *The Times* Portfolio Platinum competition and will receive the £2,000 prize.

## BRITISH FUNDS

High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	Yield
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## SHORTS (Under Five Years)

90%	95%	100%	105%	110%	115%	120%	125%	130%	135%	140%	145%	150%	155%	160%	165%	170%	175%	180%	185%	190%	195%	200%
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

90%	95%	100%	105%	110%	115%	120%	125%	130%	135%	140%	145%	150%	155%	160%	165%	170%	175%	180%	185%	190%	195%	200%
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

90%	95%	100%	105%	110%	115%	120%	125%	130%	135%	140%	145%	150%	155%	160%	165%	170%	175%	180%	185%	190%	195%	200%
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## UNDATED

90%	95%	100%	105%	110%	115%	120%	125%	130%	135%	140%	145%	150%	155%	160%	165%	170%	175%	180%	185%	190%	195%	200%
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## INDEX-LINKED

90%	95%	100%	105%	110%	115%	120%	125%	130%	135%	140%	145%	150%	155%	160%	165%	170%	175%	180%	185%	190%	195%	200%
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## BANKS, DISCOUNT HP

90%	95%	100%	105%	110%	115%	120%	125%	130%	135%	140%	145%	150%	155%	160%	165%	170%	175%	180%	185%	190%	195%	200%
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## ELECTRICALS

90%	95%	100%	105%	110%	115%	120%	125%	130%	135%	140%	145%	150%	155%	160%	165%	170%	175%	180%	185%	190%	195%	200%
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Shares depressed

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began July 9. Dealings end July 20. Contango day July 23. Settlement day July 30.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES: PAGE 26)

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Div	Yield
25	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
26	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
27	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
28	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
29	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5

## BREWERIES

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Div	Yield
30	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
31	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
32	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
33	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
34	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5

## BUILDING, ROADS

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Div	Yield
35	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
36	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
37	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
38	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
39	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5

## FINANCE, LAND

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Div	Yield
40	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
41	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
42	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
43	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
44	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5

## FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Div	Yield
45	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
46	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
47	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
48	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
49	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5

## FOODS

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Div	Yield
50	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
51	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
52	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
53	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
54	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5

## CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Div	Yield
55	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
56	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
57	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
58	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
59	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5

## DRAPERY, STORES

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Div	Yield
60	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
61	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
62	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
63	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
64	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Div	Yield
65	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
66	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
67	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
68	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
69	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5

## INDUSTRIALS E-K

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Div	Yield
70	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
71	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
72	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
73	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
74	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Div	Yield
75	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
76	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
77	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
78	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
79	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5

## E-K

713	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
714	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
715	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
716	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
717	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
718	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
719	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
720	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
721	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
722	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
723	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
724	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
725	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
726	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
727	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
728	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
729	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
730	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
731	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
732	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
733	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
734	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
735	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
736	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
737	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
738	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
739	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
740	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
741	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
742	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
743	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
744	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
745	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
746	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
747	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
748	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
749	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
750	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
751	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
752	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
753	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
754	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
755	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
756	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
757	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
758	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
759	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
760	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
761	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
762	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
763	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
764	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
765	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
766	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
767	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
768	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
769	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
770	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
771	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
772	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
773	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
774	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
775	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
776	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
777	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
778	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
779	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
780	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
781	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
782	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
783	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
784	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
785	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
786	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
787	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
788	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
789	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
790	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
791	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
792	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
793	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
794	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
795	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
796	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
797	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
798	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
799	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5
800	100	98	BP	98.5	-1.5	-1.5	1.5	1.5



071-481 4481

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You are highly competitive, love a fast moving environment and are prepared to move yourself completely into a new career. Join us as a recruitment specialist and you will receive ongoing training and the opportunity to progress as a professional, caring environment. You are A level or graduate, 24-32, naturally enthusiastic and have a personal or sales background. The salary package of £25,000 - £30,000+ reflects your energy, expertise and commitment.

Call Lyn Cecil on 071/439-4344  
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SECRETARY/PA  
TO  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
West End

Applications are invited for the position of Secretary/PA to the Chief Executive, Process Division and his small team of specialists who are based at the headquarters of Davy Corporation plc in Portland Place, W1. The Process Division provides design, engineering and construction for a wide range of process industries and other services including procurement and commissioning.

You will have a proven secretarial record of employment at senior/executive level; maintained a high standard of shorthand skills, and gained sound experience in word processing and PC systems. You may, also, have acquired College education whereby you can point to advanced practical skills and evidence of being able to apply a sound grasp of the fundamentals of business.

Our worldwide business offers you an international working environment; the challenge of taking initiatives; interfacing well with people of a wide range of nationalities and cultures, and an opportunity of taking another step forward in your career development.

We offer a highly competitive salary, five weeks holiday, staff restaurant providing free lunches, and the usual range of company benefits. The Offices are situated close to Oxford Circus. Initially, interviews will take place in our Hammersmith Offices.

Please send a comprehensive CV or telephone or write to Bob Basden, Recruitment Manager, Davy McKee (London) Limited, Davy House, 68 Hammersmith Road, London W14 8YU. Telephone 071 872 8521.



A Davy Corporation company

P.A. TO M.D. £17k. PAID OVERTIME.  
BONUS.

This small, thriving international Co. are looking for a P.A. to the M.D. Lots of client contact and admin (70%). Supervise his chauffeur, make travel arrangements and be at the forefront of the wheelings and dealings of his business world. An excellent opportunity if you have a banking or financial background. Age 25-35, short-hand/W.P. Call 071 486 6951 ZARAK REC CONS.

Zarak Partnership

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This is a challenging and exciting position requiring both energy and good organisational skills. Assisting 2 Sales Managers, you will be involved with organisation of diary and travel arrangements, liaising with clients and providing full secretarial support. If you would like to be in a young environment in a young industry, call Tessa Wood on 071 486 6951 at ZARAK REC CONS.

Zarak Partnership

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AppointmentsCENTRAL INFORMATION SERVICES  
SECRETARY - £13,500

If your ideal working environment involves co-ordinating and initiating a well-balanced div, then you are just the type of person needed for this demanding position. Work within the services department in one of London's largest most successful architectural companies, as part of a hectic team. Formulate and collate project reports, type detailed and figurative documentation; produce graphs and charts! If you are highly motivated and crave continuous intellectual stimulation then call us now and ask for Ref: 58/14.

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Want to be your own boss? To organise your own day and to use your ideas and initiative to the full. We are urgently looking for that eager individual who can develop and grow into this newly created role. As Secretary/Administrator the limits to this office are endless. Arrange your own schedule, draw up your day and plan out your future. Ref: PY/8654.

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CHAIRMAN'S PA  
£15,000

The chairman of this West-End based film production company is looking for his right hand! If you are looking for a totally involved role - secretarial, administration, plus decision making then this could be what you are looking for. Excellent professional working atmosphere; good benefits, and a charming boss! Call now to find out more. Ref: SA/G2.

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£13,500

That's exactly what your role will be to these two dynamic executives in this International Consultancy. Organise them, the office and your clients on all aspects. If you want total involvement this is the role for you. Languages would be an advantage, but a capacity to deal with people over the phone is a must as well as your superb secretarial skills. So for the chance to change your life call now!

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This international institute in Knightsbridge needs someone with your education and dedication to become fully involved in organising the office. Your main duties will be organising travel for foreign visitors and looking after their details. For the ambitious the opportunities are endless.

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Bond Street international fine art gallery  
seeks a young experienced  
SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATOR  
to assist the research team and to help in the gallery. If you have  
a minimum of six months' experience, good skills (80/50),  
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This demanding role requires good presentation, flexibility and  
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Typewritten applications with CV only to Personnel Director,  
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I am retained by five  
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Currently the positions  
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weeks. Call 071-872  
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## SECRETARY

Media and Airtime Sales, one of the UK's leading Media companies selling Television and Radio Advertising, now have an exciting vacancy for a personal Secretary to the Sales Director. Based at our Holborn offices, you will be educated to 'A' level standard and aged in your mid-twenties. Preferably a non-smoker, you will combine excellent office skills and experience with a willingness to work hard and a sense of humour. In return we offer a good salary and pleasant working conditions.

Please send full cv or telephone for an application form to:

Nigel Cannon - Personnel Manager,  
32 Bedford Row,  
London WC1R 4HE  
Tel: 071-242 1666

(We are an equal opportunities employer)  
NO AGENCIES

MEDIA &amp; AIRTIME SALES LTD

IMPERIAL COLLEGE  
(University of London)  
SECRETARY

A secretary is required by the Head of Department and Academic Administrator to help in the running of a busy and interesting office. You will need fast, accurate word processing skills, (approx 55 wpm) preferably WordPerfect. Some audio or shorthand would be helpful, but a flexible approach and positive personality are essential. Experience of making travel plans and keeping a diary are also important. Will train to work with data base and an electronic mailing system.

In return we offer a salary between £12,353 - £15,126 with generous holidays and season ticket loan. Applicants should send a current C.V. as soon as possible with the names of two referees to Mrs. Jennifer Wilson, Academic Administrator, Department of Biology, Imperial College, Prince Consort Road, London SW7 2BB or telephone 071-599-5111 ext. 7487 for details.

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Interested in  
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you're ready to cope  
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£14,000 + superb  
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## new venture

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Sal to £15,250 inc + Ex Bens  
Age 22 - 28

Fantastic Secretary required for Audit/Marketing Partner within a busy firm of Chartered Accountants. This is a superb position calling for a good A level education and minimum secretarial skills of 80/60 and Wang WP. If you have a strong personality and are not afraid to speak your mind please call us today!

SENIOR SECRETARY/ORGANISER  
Sal to £16,000 inc + Ex Bens  
Age 24 - 30

PR - Social Events, "Away Days" - this fantastic company has it all. As Senior Secretary to this charming partner within the Information Technology Department your day will be non-stop! If you have a Degree/A Level education and good secretarial skills, min 100/60 Wang WP we would like to meet you.

For more information on both these exciting positions please call Shelagh or Kate on 071-638-4951. New Venture (Rec Cons).

RECEPTIONIST/  
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to £14,000 West End

Are you able to convey a one hundred percent professional image at all times? In our business, client interface is all important and we will depend on you to create that crucial first impression of ICOS. Your duties will include welcoming visitors, organising lunches, handling telephone enquiries, and providing secretarial support to our Sales team. You must possess a minimum of 5 'O' Levels or equivalent English and Mathematics. Ideally you must be aged 23-30 and an experienced receptionist or secretary with a recognised typing qualification and a speed of at least 45 wpm.

Telephone or write to Julie Berry at Independent Computer Solutions Ltd, 36-38 Canaby Street, London W1V 1PD Telephone 071-494 0010

TOTAL CONTROL  
£18,000

Manage the office, supervise staff and arrange conferences as right hand to a Divisional Director of this dynamic computer service company. He is an excellent delegator and requires a mature, confident PA with director level experience and sound skills. Superb prospects. Please call 071-489 8070.

CAROLINE KING  
appointments

TV STARI  
TO £14,000

Supervise a junior Secretary, arrange meetings and social events and deal with correspondence in this exciting senior role within the lively sales department of a top TV company. Good typing and WP (will x-train). Please call 071-489 8070.

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appointments

## US LAW

Successful city based American law firm seeks young Secretary with charm and ability to deal with people at all levels. Excellent working conditions & neg salary. £15,000; paid O/T + generous package. Skills: SH/WP 100/60. Legal exp NOT essen.

Call 01-423 2553 or Fax your CV to 01-259 6837

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## US PUBLISHING

An exciting opportunity for intelligent young Secretary with this dynamic Co. Assist in organizing conferences & exhibitions and provide sec & admin support to charming Sales Exec. Fast WP skills & good admin essen. Salary £13,000 + package.

Call 01-423 2553 or Fax your CV to 01-259 6837

NORTON ASSOCIATES  
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Savant Hodge  
Search Hodge Recruitment & ConsultancyPROPERTY  
£16,000

A lovely opening for a tip-top PA with a well established Victoria based company. Assist in the arrangement of PR events, charitable functions, Hawley and Ascot, type own correspondence and really use your initiative. Offices are stunning and boss is charming. For more information, phone now on 071-434 0050.

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£18,000 + bonus

If European languages are your forte (French, Spanish and/or German), this could be the position for you to join this international brokers as PA to dynamic director. Use your great organisational skills and tip-top PA knowledge in this extremely prestigious role. A background in a sales or dealing room environment would prove a distinct asset.

Phone 071-434 0050.

SECRETARY/PERSONAL  
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TO  
GROWING PR TEAM

Harvard is a West London Public Relations Agency seeking a secretary/personal assistant for one of its fast-growing PR teams.

The successful (preferably non-smoking) candidate will be able to offer good WP, organisational ability and a high level of communication skills both on the telephone and face-to-face. The ability to co-ordinate the activities of a busy team, to keep to deadlines and to work on your own initiative is vital.

Salary will be commensurate with experience.

For further details please telephone Sandra Miller on 081 759 0005.

Harvard Public Relations,  
Summerhouse Lane,  
Harmondsworth,  
West Drayton, Middlesex,  
UB7 0AW

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TIME FOR A CHANGE  
£12-24,000

We have most of the best jobs in Central London for experienced secretaries/PAs. All these positions are interesting, involving, challenging and rewarding. If you are feeling stale, need a salary rise or just want to change direction we could help.

Listed are some of the jobs we are dealing with at present for dynamic, well presented and articulate people with good skills, aged 20 to 27.

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Accounts - West End  
Market Bank - West End  
Director's Office - Mayfair  
Investment Banking - West End  
Property - Mayfair  
Public Relations - West End

COLLEGE LEAVERS  
Aged 18+

Files - West End  
Investment Banking - City  
Air Gallery - Fulham  
Design - Fulham  
Property with passports - West End

Please call us for an interview until 6.00pm.  
LONDON BRUSSELS

Maime-Tucker  
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## TELEVISION - NO ORDINARY EXPERIENCE...

"We handle virtually every single major Broadcasting Channel & Company AND right now we are actively looking for good people! Here are some of the shining chances we are currently recruiting for, so start by a quick broadcast to us!"

BE PART OF A LIVE JOURNALISTIC TEAM...  
CIRCA £12,000

If you are keen on Current Affairs, can handle Television - news, sport, why not back 3 committed journalists to the net? If you have 80/50 you could be there when the very best of MARKET FAMOUS TELEVISION PROGRAMMES...

CIRCA £14,000  
Incredible job, always on the go, have your own Junior, lots of Entertainment & Organising. If you have 80/50 can you resist?

BROADCAST AUSTRALIA... CIRCA £12,500  
You've seen the Australian scope over here, why not go international & very very busy? If you have 80/50 and some experience, go for this brilliant fun!

PRODUCTION SECRETARY ON CHILDREN'S TELEVISION... CIRCA £11,000  
It's young children's animated films (not real) more brilliant, working than Sissy! Look after 'the Director', book studios, same Armed With 50 typing, some experience, any cost!

INFORMATION FOR TELEVISION STORIES...  
CIRCA £11,000  
Got to have a brain! Cope under pressure, compiling up-to-the-minute info researched from TV archives. Lovely young people, most everybody With 45 typing, go for it!

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CIRCA £7,000  
We know you are out there... why not be busy just 3 days a week! With 70/50 look after the charming man who tries to make Production Teams stick to their Budgets!!!!

50 Pall Mall, St. James's, London SW1Y 5LB. Telephone 071-925 0548

## PA/RECEPTIONIST

We are a small and busy computer Graphic Arts firm in W1 looking for an extremely intelligent, self-motivated, person to run our office and the MD.

Strong organisational skills are essential, as is computer literacy on an IBM Compatible. Total familiarity with WordPerfect 5.0 essential and experience on Lotus 1-2-3 and dBase IV preferable.

In this 'one-secretary' office you will be responsible for every aspect of office management including reception, switchboard, computer, all correspondence for 5 members of staff and client liaison - as well as the shopping! Salary - depending on experience - circa £15,000.

Call EVE at The Printed Picture Company

071 287 3131

## EMBASSY OF JAPAN, W1

Applicants should have excellent typing skills and be able to draft correspondence on own initiative. Salary according to qualifications and experience.

Tel: 071-465 6500  
(between 10.30am-12.30pm or 3-5pm)  
No Agencies



071-481 4481

## LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

071-481 4481

Come In From The Cold  
To £16,000 - W1

This is an exceptionally warm and friendly company. Working for two super directors within a small team environment, you will be co-ordinating diaries, handling personnel matters and liaising with clients. This is a varied, interesting role offering respect, recognition and admin challenge. Superb offices, relaxed atmosphere, five weeks holiday and free lunch provided daily. For your part, you will need accurate skills (80/50) and a cheerful, positive approach. Age 24+. Why not come in from the cold? Call us today on 071-493 0712.

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MERRYWEATHER

The Right Side of the Law  
Litigation - £15,000 +

This is an exceptional opening for a skilled secretary with legal experience. Working for one of London's most dynamic and highly regarded firms you will enjoy a fast-paced role along with the benefit of departmental training and overnight secretarial support. Great offices, superb benefits inc life and health insurance, PPP, STL, LVS, staff conveyancing, bi-annual pay review, excellent Christmas bonus and paid overtime. This is a caring environment, where scope exists for transfer and progression. For details, please call 071-493 5787.

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Recruitment Consultants

Hotels and Leisure  
Knightsbridge - £14,500

This is an exciting opportunity in the fast-paced environment of hotels and leisure, incorporating discos, casinos, restaurants etc. As PA to the MD of this major UK company you will organise his travel, juggle his appointments and enjoy total involvement. A confident, outgoing and professional approach is required as client contact forms a significant part of your role. This is a young, lively and sociable company where benefits include discounts on hotel accommodation. Accurate typing (50wpm) requested. Age 22-25. For details please call 071-409 1232.

Recruitment Consultants  
In the Communications Industry

## ART GALLERY

Requires good all-round secretarial skills in organisation, setting and secretarial skills. French essential. Non-Smoker. Salary Negotiable. Tel: 071-727 7530

PR SECRETARY,  
CHELSEA  
£10,500

Busy, fun job working for corporate team in young public relations firm. Excellent salary and pension scheme. Contact: Sophie Chetwood, 071-573 8888 (no agencies).

THE  
WORK  
SHOPbarnard  
marcusPA TO MD  
International Estate Agency  
C. £20,000

Barnard Marcus is looking for a highly motivated PA to assist the MD in the day to day running of this rapidly expanding International Estate Agency located at our Head Office in Chiswick.

We presently have 60 Residential Sales, Financial Services and Residential Lettings offices throughout the London area together with a high profile Auction House and a highly regarded Professional Department. Our presence abroad is represented by our Residential Sales office in Hong Kong and by a Commercial office in Paris.

In this frontline position, you will need to be able to co-ordinate the busy schedule of an extremely demanding MD and communicate with people at all levels on a daily basis. The ability to use your initiative and work on your own is essential as are excellent administrative and secretarial skills. If you are looking for a highly responsible and absorbing role and can work under pressure, then please contact:

Caroline Parsons  
Recruitment and Training Manager  
Barnard Marcus  
3 Dukes Gate  
2 Acton Lane  
Chiswick W4 5DX  
081 747 1095

Royal

Equal Opportunities Employer

Christiani & Nielsen Ltd are a long established Civil Engineering and Building contractor working throughout the UK and overseas. An opportunity has arisen at our Head Office for an experienced Secretary to assist our Commercial Director and his team.

## SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATOR

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The post will combine extensive administration work (particularly requiring the use of computer systems) with the full range of secretarial duties. Applicants should be aged 23+ with good general education and some formal secretarial training. Experience is required in working at Senior Management level, with shorthand/typing skills at 100/60, good WP knowledge and a keen interest in computing.

In return we will offer a competitive salary and benefits package and the chance to work on a broad range of duties.

Interested? Then please write giving details of your current salary and enclosing full CV to Miss Carol Beazor, Christiansi & Nielsen Ltd, 21-24 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7JE.

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OF HYGIENE AND  
TROPICAL  
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(University of London)

## CONFERENCE SECRETARY

The First Annual Public Health Forum entitled "Malware - Waiting for the Vaccine" will take place at The London School of Hygiene in April 1991.

We are looking for an efficient and highly motivated Administrative Secretary to help with the organisation and running of this conference.

The ideal candidate should have previous relevant experience including fast, accurate typing and a sound knowledge of Wordperfect. Responsibilities will include liaison with speakers, travel and accommodation arrangements and preparing material for publication.

Salary in range £12,000 to £13,576 (under review). 26 days holiday and interest free season ticket loan. The appointment will commence from 1 September 1990.

Please send a full CV, with names and addresses of two referees to: Jane Maurice, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7HT, or telephone 071-436 8636 ext 355 for a job description. Closing date for applications 25 July 1990. Please quote reference GAT7.

Executive Secretary - City  
c£17,000 + benefits

An exceptional opportunity exists for a highly experienced PA to support a senior partner within this top professional firm. You'll need to be a brilliant administrator with skills 100/60 and have the confidence to deputise when called upon.

PA - Benefits Consultancy  
c£14,000 benefits

Would you like the challenge of working closely with three busy consultants in this leading actuarial firm? The environment is fast-moving so you'll need good shorthand - 90wpm and plenty of initiative.

To discuss these and many other excellent career opportunities call Terry O'Neill or Caroline Rogers.

## SECRETARIAL

APPOINTMENTS

7 PRINCES STREET LONDON W1

071-493 0712

## Shandwick

Interested in PR and Politics?  
c£13,000

Shandwick Public Affairs is part of the world's largest PR company. We are looking for a secretary to work with one of our Senior Consultants and his team.

This is a busy and demanding position, requiring sound secretarial skills, fast accurate typing (60 wpm) and WP experience. An excellent telephone manner, good presentation and lots of initiative are essential.

This position would particularly suit someone with interests in the media and current affairs, and who is looking for close involvement with public relations projects and the company's political and public affairs programmes.

Please apply in writing, enclosing full CV to: Jayne King, Shandwick Public Affairs Ltd, 49 Whitehall, London SW1A 2BX.

## CHAIRMAN'S PA

CIRCA £20,000 - PLUS COMPANY CAR  
- PLUS OTHER BENEFITS

A unique opportunity to enhance your career prospects in the role of Personal Assistant to the Chairman of an International Group.

The Group's international interests include property, banking, manufacturing and retailing - and the Chairman is actively involved in national initiatives.

This is a pressurised position demanding total commitment, flexibility and enthusiasm. First class secretarial skills, together with self-starting qualities and a sense of professionalism will be required to succeed in this role. The ability to deal with detailed documentation and to prioritise, using your own initiative, is essential.

The scope of the position is limited only by your ability to perform.

Reply in confidence to Mrs Susan Healy, Hartley Investment Trust Limited, 19 Upper Brook Street, London W1V 1PD.

PA TO  
MANAGING DIRECTOR  
c£17K

The Managing Director of this small but expanding International Investment Company based in Parsons Green requires a well presented and educated PA.

This is a valuable opportunity to become involved in all aspects of the business, including mergers and acquisitions, as well as company secretarial and office management matters.

If you are articulate, with good skills (SH 80+/WP) and, ideally, a City background, this position offers excellent progression prospects.

## International Secretaries

174 New Bond Street, London W1V 9PB

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(Fax: 071 491 2875)

Recruitment Consultants

NEWS INTERNATIONAL  
NEWSPAPERS LIMITEDCOLOUR REPRODUCTION SUITE  
SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATOR  
TO WORK FOR THE  
COLOUR REPRODUCTION  
MANAGER

SALARY: c£14,000 p.a.

Applicants should have good typing skills, with knowledge of Wordmark 2000 and Lotus 123.

Extremely varied duties including responsibility for ordering of stores, department administration, filing and typing for Quality Assurance.

Good communication skills are essential together with a sense of humour and ability to cope under pressure.

Hours 10 to 6 or 11 to 7.

Please apply, with CV to Mrs Brenda Hemmings, Recruitment Manager, News International Newspapers Limited, PO Box 481, Virginia Street, London E1 9BD.

COVENT GARDEN ADVERTISING AGENCY  
NEEDS SECRETARY FOR CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

Sec 21 plus. Are you bright, willing and able to cope under pressure? I need a secretary to help me look after the Chairman of a leading advertising agency. You'll need good audio typing skills, excellent phone manner and able to take the helm when necessary. This is not a 9-5 job, but it's varied and interesting, great working conditions and friendly team. Sense of humour essential. If this sounds like you then call Maureen Everson or Sally Goldfield on 071 242 2800 (up to 7pm).

NO AGENCIES PLEASE.

PERMANENT  
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For privately owned City based Agency. No area restrictions. Excellent package. Please call Andrea Beveridge on:

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Phoenix Personnel Consultants Ltd

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30-34 New Bridge Street

London EC4V 8BJ.

## A Political Background?

Leading Political Lobbyists require a Senior Secretary/PA to provide full secretarial and administrative support for a Director. The work includes European Monitoring, Mergers & Acquisitions and general UK Lobbying.

3-3 years political experience preferably in Parliament highly desirable. Skills 100/60. Salary Neg.

Please write with CV to Box No. C33.

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PA/Sec req'd for 2 Board Directors working in a young, friendly environment. WP, s/h, salary neg. Non-smoker. Good Co. benefits, prestigious offices. Send CV to Louise Kerr, Park Advertising, 8 Adam Street, London WC2N 6AQ. No Agencies.

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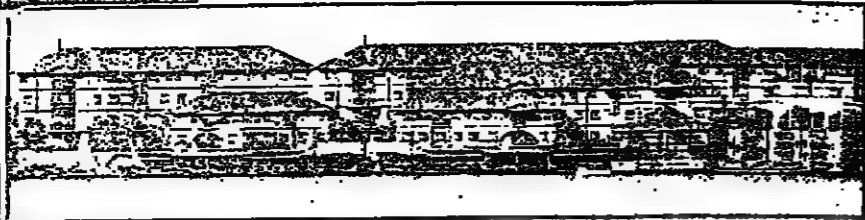
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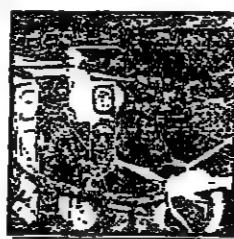
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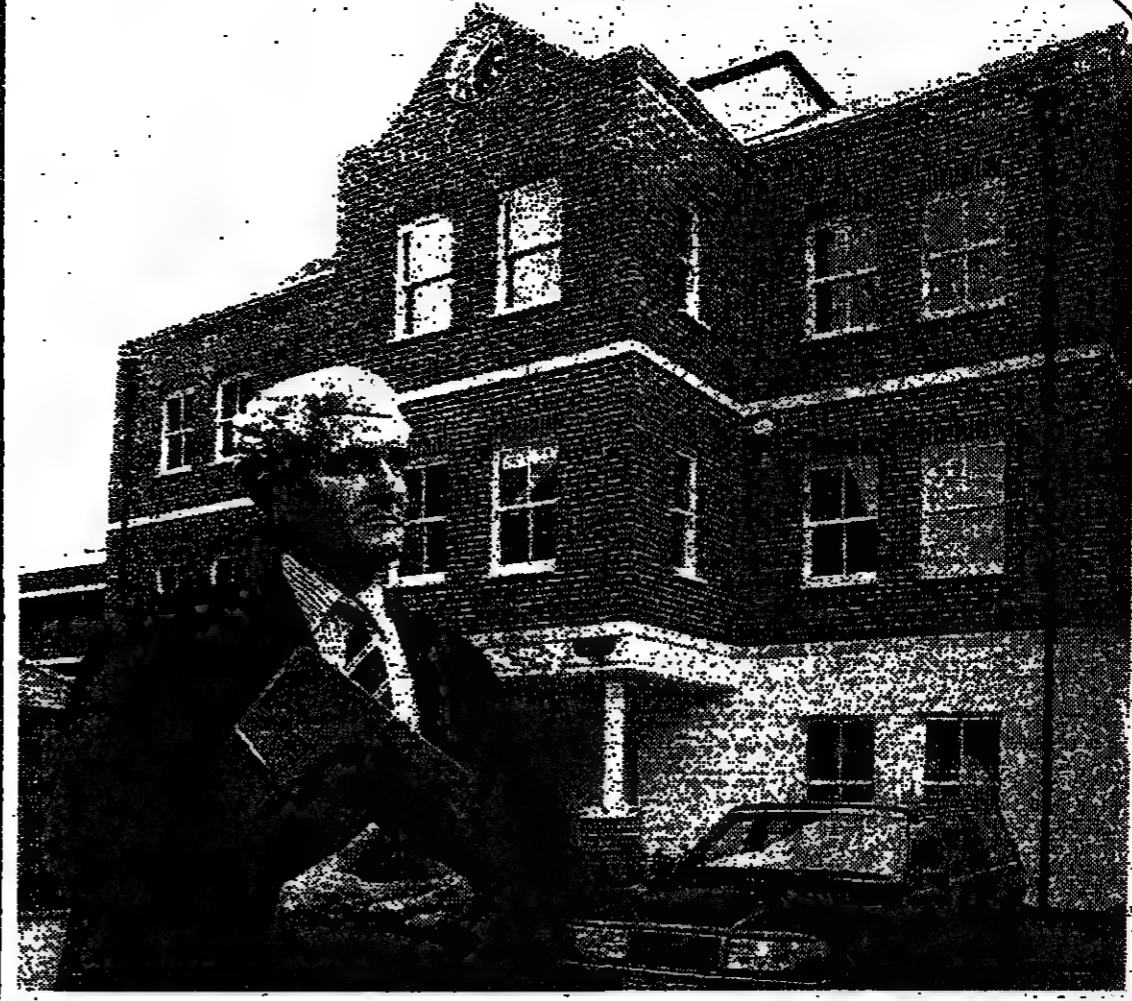
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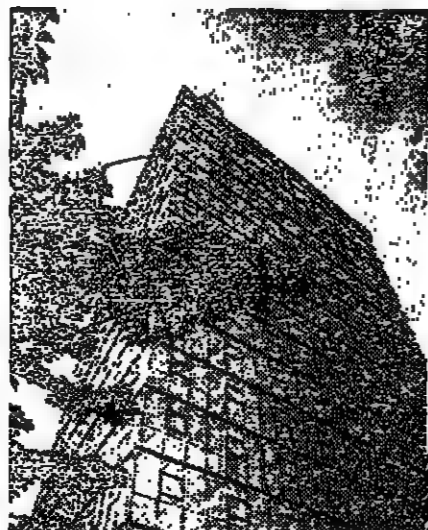
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## RENTALS Continued from page 32

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مكاتب الانجمن

## Queen's Bench Divisional Court

## Law Report July 11 1990

## حکامین القانون

## Court of Appeal

## No duty to provide interpreters

Regina v Birmingham City Council, Ex parte Darshan Kaur  
Before Lord Justice Farquharson and Mr Justice Nolan  
[Judgment July 10]

A local education authority was under no obligation when arranging a parents' consultative meeting to arrange for interpreters to translate for every ethnic group which might be present. A presentation only in English or with interpreters who could not cater for all languages did not cause a breach in the consultative process.

To provide an interpreter who could assist some of the persons present, while others speaking different languages were without an interpreter did not amount to an act of discrimination on racial grounds.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in rejecting an application by Darshan Kaur for judicial review of Birmingham City Council's decision in October 1989 to close Handswood New School, and of the decision of the Secretary of State for Education in March 1990 approving the closure.

Section 1 of the Race Relations Act 1976 provides: "(1) A person discriminates against another... if - (a) on racial grounds he treats that other less favourably than he treats or would treat other persons..."

Mr Rembert de Mello for the applicant, Mr Jonathan McManus for Birmingham; Mr

Guy Sankey for the secretary of state; and Mr Justice Farquharson said Handswood New School was a mixed county secondary school in Ladywood, a deprived area. In 1975 it had 835 pupils but by 1989 there were only 385, with 165 places unfilled.

The school's ethnic composition included 44 per cent Indian, 27 per cent Pakistani, 11 per cent Bangladeshi, 8 per cent Afro-Caribbean, 8 per cent indigenous and 2 per cent Vietnamese.

The council had decided on October 12, 1989 that the school would close in July 1990 under the provisions of section 12 of the Education Act 1980. The secretary of state had approved the closure order on March 29, 1990. The applicant, the mother of a child in her fourth year at the school, sought to quash that decision by way of judicial review.

Her main complaint concerned a public meeting held at the school on July 12, 1989 to discuss options for the future of education in Ladywood. She claimed the proceedings were conducted in English which was inadequately translated.

There was a translator present, skilled in Punjabi, Urdu and Hindi, but it was plain on the analysis of the different ethnic groups that the translator's skills did not encompass the tongues of many of those likely to have been present.

Mr de Mello asserted that in those circumstances it was the duty of the education authority

to arrange for interpreters to translate for every ethnic group which might be present.

In his Lordship's judgment that would be hopelessly impractical. It was not possible at that time of meeting to determine beforehand how many and which people would attend.

From a practical point of view it would impose an intolerable burden on the local education authority if it had to provide interpreters for every ethnic group which might attend.

It was no doubt sensible to arrange for interpreters to be present when it was clear that that service would assist a large number present at the meeting, but in his Lordship's judgment it was not a necessary obligation in the authority's duty to consult.

A presentation only in English or with interpreters who could not cater for all languages did not cause a breach in the consultative process. After all, the children were taught in English and could translate documents to their parents.

In *R v Governor of Small Heath School, Ex parte Birmingham City Council* (The Times, May 3, 1989), Lord Justice Woolf had said (transcript May 26, 1989, p28C): "Prima facie at any rate where an English statute says information is to be given in English, information need only be provided in English."

Although Lord Justice Woolf was there dealing with a statute which related to a similar exercise involving consultation of

parents of school children, his Lordship could see no reason why the same principle should not apply in this case.

Mr de Mello also pointed out that local authorities were under an obligation to carry out their functions without doing any act which constituted racial discrimination and with close regard to the need to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination pursuant to sections 18 and 71 of the Race Relations Act 1976.

He had submitted that by arranging for only one interpreter to be present, the council had been in breach of its duty and guilty of discrimination under section 1(1)(a) of the 1976 Act.

Mr de Mello argued that by providing an interpreter for Urdu-speaking parents and not for Bangladeshi parents the council was treating the latter less favourably on racial grounds.

His Lordship rejected that argument. He doubted whether it could be proved that an interpreter who could assist only some of the persons present and not others amounted to an act of discrimination at all.

Even if it was, such discrimination was not on racial grounds; it was, if anything, on grounds of numbers and language. Small groups were not catered for on that basis and not on the ground of race.

Mr Justice Nolan agreed.

Solicitors: Maurice Andrews & Partners, Birmingham; Mr

Procter & Gamble Ltd v Taylorson (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Lord Justice Dillon, Lord Justice Balcombe and Lord Justice Butler-Sloss  
[Judgment July 4]

A claim by a company to carry back surplus advance corporation tax (ACT) to set against its main business corporation tax under the provisions of section 85 of the Finance Act 1972 had to be made within two years of the end of the company's accounting period and, although the claim did not have to set out the exact amount of the surplus, it could not extend to some amount ultimately quantifiable after possible adjustments had been made.

The claim once made could not be reopened after the expiry of the time limit concerning a reduction of the company's profits chargeable to corporation tax for the relevant accounting period being subsequently agreed.

The Court of Appeal so held in upholding, but on somewhat differing grounds, the dismissal by Mr Justice Vinelott (The Times, November 9, 1988; [1988] STC 854) of an appeal by the taxpayer company, Procter & Gamble Ltd, from a determination by a special commissioner upholding a tax inspector's refusal to allow its claim to carry back a further amount of ACT as being a supplemental claim that had been made out of time.

Sections 84 and 85 of the Finance Act 1972 imposed liability for ACT on a company making a "qualifying distribution" of profits made in December 1979, requesting to carry back its surplus into the accounting periods ended June 1978 and 1977. The inspector refused that request.

The taxpayer company for its

accounting periods to June 1977 and 1978 for corporation tax purposes substantial profits but made only modest distributions.

For its accounting period to June 1979, the company was able to set against its distributions on which it paid ACT of £1.9 million, being a sum far exceeding that which could be set against its corporation tax liability for that period.

Thus in December 1979 the taxpayer company made a claim, later accepted by the inspector, under section 85 of the 1972 Act to carry back surplus ACT in the region of £975,000, to set against its corporation tax liability for the previous accounting period. In October 1981 agreement as to the 1979 distribution was reached and the amount of surplus ACT agreed at £945,379.

For its accounting period to June 1982, however, the taxpayer company incurred expenditure qualifying for capital allowances that gave rise to a loss for tax purposes of some £5 million.

Under the provisions of section 177 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 the taxpayer company elected to its profits for the previous three years. As a result the taxpayer company's taxable profits for its 1979 accounting period were reduced which had the effect of reducing the amount of ACT payable by the company, the amount of ACT being a liability for the period and thus correspondingly increasing the amount of its surplus ACT.

In 1984 the taxpayer company sought to amend the ACT claim it had made in December 1979, requesting to carry back its surplus into the accounting periods ended June 1978 and 1977. The inspector refused that request.

## Qualifying for financial provision from estate

Bishop v Plumley and Another  
Before Lord Justice Purchas, Lord Justice Butler-Sloss and Sir Patrick O'Connor  
[Judgment June 28]

A woman who had supported and cared for the elderly man with whom she lived was not in bad health was not to be regarded as thereby having given full valuable consideration for the provision, by the man, of a secure home and the estate, therefore, entitled to a share in the estate as being maintained by the man for the purposes of the Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependents) Act 1975.

In allowing an appeal by the plaintiff, Evelyn Gladys Sophia Bishop, against a decision by Judge Patten, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Family Division, to uphold the refusal of the registrar of her application, under the 1975 Act, for financial provision out of the estate of Douglas Robert Plumley.

The defendants, Colin Robert

Plumley and Jean Margaret Hurford, were the administrators of the estate.

Section 1 of the 1975 Act provides: "(1) ... (a) any person who immediately before the death of the deceased was being maintained, either wholly or partly, by the deceased ... may apply to the court for an order."

"(2) For the purpose of subsection (1)(a) above, a person shall be treated as being maintained by the deceased, either wholly or partly, as the case may be, if the deceased, otherwise than for full valuable consideration, was making a substantial contribution in money or money's worth towards the reasonable needs of that person."

Lord Justice Butler-Sloss said that the test laid down in section 1(3) was in two parts: (i) was the deceased making a substantial contribution in money or money's worth

by section 85(3) of the 1972 Act "Where in the case of any accounting period of a company there is an amount of surplus ACT ... the company may within two years after the end of that period claim to have the whole or any part of that amount treated ... as if it were ACT paid in respect of distributions made by the company in any of its accounting periods beginning in the two years preceding that period ... and corporation tax shall, so far as may be required, be repaid thereon accordingly."

Section 52(1) of the Finance Act 1984 extended the period for back-dating ACT to six years.

Mr Roger C. Thomas for the taxpayer company, Mr Andrew Park, QC, and Miss Marlene Morgan for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said that Mr Justice Vinelott had decided the case against the taxpayer company on the ground that it could only validly claim to carry back an amount of ACT capable of being ascertained by reference to events which had happened when the claim was made.

His Lordship, however, said that he felt slight reservation regarding that decision. One would expect that once a claim was made for there to be discussion and negotiation about the amount of ACT which could be carried back in the light of facts while the claim was still open and unsettled. Perhaps the judge had taken too stringent a view.

However, it was unnecessary to consider whether that was a correct statement of the law because the taxpayer company's case failed on grounds that were nearer to the special commissioner's decision.

The question for consideration was what was the taxpayer company's December 1979 claim for? Mr Gardiner said it was to be regarded as a claim for relief for the whole of that period claim to have the whole or any part of that amount treated ... as if it were ACT paid in respect of distributions made by the company in any of its accounting periods beginning in the two years preceding that period ... and corporation tax shall, so far as may be required, be repaid thereon accordingly."

That argument was unacceptable. In his determination the special commissioner, referring to the December 1979 claim, said it was "a claim extending over the whole of the period then provisionally appeared to be".

That description of the claim was correct. There was no need for the precise amount of the claim to be quantified. The December 1979 claim was intended to be a claim to postpone payment.

The claim made by the taxpayer company was for the whole of its surplus ACT as it then provisionally appeared to be: that was the claim that had been agreed and set-off allowed.

Any request by the taxpayer company to carry back its surplus ACT to 1978 and 1977 would have to be made in a further claim and would not be for the taxpayer company it was by then too late for it to do so.

Lord Justice Balcombe gave a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Butler-Sloss agreed.

Solicitors: Mr R. M. Downey, Gosforth; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

## Gains indexation allowance to be deducted

Smith (Inspector of Taxes) v Schofield  
Before Mr Justice Hoffmann  
[Judgment July 10]

In respect of capital gains on the disposal of assets acquired before 1965 and computed in accordance with the "straight line growth" apportionment provisions, the indexation allowance was to be deducted from the whole of the amount of the gain.

Section 86 of the Finance Act 1982, as amended by section 68 of and Schedule 19 to the Finance Act 1985, did not permit the allowance to be deducted only from the amount of the post-1965 gain computed after time apportionment in accordance with paragraph 1(1) of Schedule 5 to the Capital Gains Tax Act 1969.

Mr Justice Hoffmann so held in the Chancery Division in a reserved judgment allowing an appeal by the Crown from a decision of the special commissioner that had upheld an appeal by the taxpayer, Mrs Rosemary Beatrice Schofield, against an assessment to the tax raised on her for the year 1986-87.

By section 86(4) of the Finance Act 1982 an allowance for indexation known as the indexation allowance shall be "set against the unindexed gain

... so as to give the gain for the purposes of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979".

Mr Nicholas Warren for the Crown, Mr S. J. Alcock for the taxpayer.

MR JUSTICE HOFFMANN said that the taxpayer had acquired a Chinese cabinet and a French mirror in 1952 for £250. In 1987 she sold them for £15,800. The issue was as to how her liability to capital gains tax should be computed.

The taxpayer's gain was caused by the interaction of rules designed to avoid unfairness: the provisions in Schedule 5 to the 1979 Act relating to assets held on April 6, 1965 and those in paragraph 1(1) of Schedule 5 to the 1982 Act preventing the payment of tax on gains caused by inflation.

The taxpayer's gain fell to be apportioned under the "straight line growth" provisions of paragraph 1(1) of Schedule 5 to the 1982 Act as amended allowed deduction of "indexation allowance" calculated by reference to the percentage increase in the retail price index between March 1982 and the date of disposal.

time apportionment and the indexation allowance. From which figure was that allowance to be deducted?

Was it from the entire gain, leaving a partially inflation-adjusted gain which was then time apportioned? Or did one, as the taxpayer submitted, time apportion the unadjusted gain and then deduct the allowance from the post-1965 element?

Section 86(4) of the 1982 Act provided that the allowance be "set against the unindexed gain ... so as to give the gain for the purposes of the 1979 Act".

Section 86(2) defined "unindexed gain" as "the amount of the gain ... on the disposal computed in accordance with Chapter II of Part II of the 1979 Act".

The Crown's case was that the "unindexed gain" meant the whole gain between the date of acquisition and the date of disposal and that the indexation allowance was to be deducted from that figure to give the "gain", not the "chargeable gain".

had the benefit of the Crown's calculations, now before the court, and must have been influenced by a concession on behalf of the Crown, since withdrawn, that its construction might be perceived as unfair.

That perception depended on the observer's point of view. If he treated the taxpayer as having an immutable right to a time apportionment on the basis of unadjusted values, then of course it was unfair to apply the indexation allowance before that apportionment was made.

But that assumed in favour of the taxpayer what the argument was about.

The Crown's construction produced consistency and avoided absurdities, such as making a gain which accrued between 1965 and 1982 disappear, despite the fact that the gain had been subject to fall in the inflation-adjusted value of the asset.

It was the court's task to interpret section 86, so far as its language would permit, in a way which made the best sense of what was contained in the provisions. The purpose of the indexation provisions. That approach had to lead to adoption of the Crown's construction.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Hewison, Becke & Shaw, Cambridge.

## Tripos examination results from Cambridge University

Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos	
Part I	
Class II (Div 1) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 2) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 3) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 4) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 5) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 6) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 7) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 8) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 9) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 10) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 11) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 12) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 13) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 14) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 15) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 16) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 17) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 18) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 19) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 20) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 21) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 22) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 23) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 24) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 25) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 26) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 27) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 28) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 29) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 30) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 31) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 32) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 33) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 34) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 35) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 36) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 37) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 38) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 39) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 40) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 41) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 42) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 43) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 44) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 45) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 46) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 47) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 48) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 49) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 50) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 51) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 52) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 53) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 54) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 55) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 56) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 57) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 58) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 59) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 60) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 61) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 62) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 63) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 64) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 65) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 66) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 67) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 68) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 69) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 70) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 71) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 72) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 73) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 74) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 75) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 76) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 77) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 78) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 79) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 80) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 81) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 82) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 83) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 84) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 85) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 86) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 87) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 88) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 89) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 90) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 91) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 92) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 93) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 94) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 95) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 96) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 97) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 98) A P. Aitman (O)
Class II (Div 99) A P. Aitman (O)	Class II (Div 100) A P. Aitman (O)





Worcestershire's walking wounded lead the county champions to an impressive second victory of the season

CHRIS THOMAS

# Gloucestershire sent spinning by Hick's all-round excellence

WORCESTER (final day of three): Gloucestershire (22pts) beat Gloucestershire (5) by 148 runs

WORCESTERSHIRE, so beset by injuries that even their secretary is complaining of a sore shoulder, cruised to their second championship victory of the season at the expense of a Gloucestershire team which has yet to break its duck.

Two names which, until recently, have featured among the hall and lame - Hick and Dilley - figured large in yesterday's proceedings, and the greater of these was Hick, witness a whirlwind match-winning innings and a match analysis of nine wickets for 81.

The pitch was taking spin when Hick strode to the wicket early in the morning. He was on a "pair" (a distinction he has yet to achieve in his time at Worcester) and Curtis and Bent, had, with some difficulty, increased Gloucestershire's first-innings lead of 99 by a further 46 runs.

Both were out at the same total, Bent to a wicket-shooter, and Hick had yet to get off the

mark. An hour later, Hick had received 45 balls, had scored 79 runs, had hit three sixes, two of them out of the ground, and had otherwise found the boundary eight times.

He was looking good for the season's fastest century when he swung once too often at Bainbridge. But, by then, Gloucestershire might just as well have packed their bags and gone home. The match was well beyond their grasp.

Neale declared Worcester's innings at lunchtime, their lead of 275 runs an academic one as far as Gloucestershire's aspirations were concerned.

It was now that Hick the spinner took the stage, joining flingworth in plucking out the rather faint heart of Gloucestershire's batting. Only Lloyds, swinging everything to leg, and Athey, orthodox to the last, survived for long, and the last five wickets fell in 30 balls, yielding only seven runs.

Although not yet fully fit and complaining afterwards of soreness in the knee and

hamstring which have previously kept him out for five weeks, Dilley bowled superbly in his one spell of seven overs. A burst of three wickets removed the first three in Gloucestershire's batting order; two late away-swingers accounting for Butcher and Hodgson and one that cut back giving Wright little chance.

Sadly, Dilley's knee condition is almost chronic. It was doubtful last night whether he would play against Somerset today, such was the reaction from his spell. But he is a most gifted cricketer.

The same has, of course, been said of Botham, who picked up two sizzling spin catches and, in at the death of Gloucestershire's innings, declined to be upstaged by Hick.

He deposited the perspiring Graveney for one enormous six which the amiable Gloucestershire man took in good part, although since Botham was the fifth batsman to do that to him in a morning of toil, the act was wearing a bit thin.

## Waqar's pace wrecks Warwicks

By IVO TENNANT

THE OVAL: Surrey (24pts) beat Warwickshire (3) by 168 runs

THERE was never much doubting that Surrey would record their second championship victory of the season, nor that Waqar Younis would again be the catalyst. His four wickets yesterday were those of batsmen, rather than tail-enders, and he finished with match figures of 11 for 128. Surrey have found themselves quite a prospect, for sure.

As on Monday, Waqar wrecked Warwickshire's upper order through sheer pace. This is not too strong a description. One or two batsmen, even the inscrutable Miles, must have left the Oval feeling they had been given their comeuppance. After all, Warwickshire have been at or near the top of the championship table all season.

The only surprise was that Greg did not declare overnight. Surrey based on for 35 minutes, adding 45 runs, even though they knew there was no mercurial stroke maker of the calibre of Kanhai or Jameson to oppose them on a pitch which ensured a greater balance between bat and ball than some have at the start of the season. Neither, for that matter, was this the Warwickshire of Lloyd and Paul Smith. Both were injured.

### Championship table

Middlesex	10	5	0	5	30	24	134
Warwickshire	9	12	4	5	5	34	122
Derbyshire	9	12	4	5	5	34	122
Gloucestershire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Nottinghamshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Leicestershire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Northants	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Nottinghamshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Gloucestershire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Warwickshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Derbyshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Gloucestershire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Warwickshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Derbyshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Gloucestershire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Warwickshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
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Warwickshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Derbyshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
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Gloucestershire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Warwickshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Derbyshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
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Derbyshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Gloucestershire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Warwickshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Derbyshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
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Warwickshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
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Derbyshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Gloucestershire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Warwickshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Derbyshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Gloucestershire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
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Derbyshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Gloucestershire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Warwickshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Derbyshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Gloucestershire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Warwickshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Derbyshire	11	4	3	6	5	37	120
Gloucestershire	11						

CYCLING

# Bauer loses lead as Pensac profits on mountain stage

From JOHN WILCOCKSON in ST GERVAIS, FRANCE

AS EXPECTED, the first mountain stage of the Tour de France made some dramatic changes in the overall positions yesterday. Ronan Pensec, of France, finally displaced the leader of the past ten days, Steve Bauer, of Canada, and Raul Alcala, Pedro Delgado, Greg LeMond and Gianni Bugno all showed that they remain among the challengers.

It was Pensec who stole the glory from his team leader, LeMond. Celebrating his 27th birthday, Pensec finished 16th on the 73-mile tenth stage from Geneva to the ski station of Le Bettex, and the 16m 35sec he gained on Bauer easily put him into the overall lead.

But he over-estimated his strength, and while the two Spaniards gained 19 seconds before the line, Pensec dropped back to the group that was led by LeMond.

In the overall positions, Bauer, who finished fifth on the stage, was also overtaken by Claudio Chiappucci, of Italy, who also finished in the LeMond group, 2min 29sec behind the day's winner, Thierry Claveyrolat, of France.

After a solo break of 41 miles, Claveyrolat, aged 31, arrived at the finish almost two minutes clear of Uwe Ampler, of East Germany, and the Frenchman, Charly Mottet, who is his team leader. Claveyrolat is not the most stylish cyclist, but his featherweight build and aggressive climbing style were perfectly suited to yesterday's relatively short stage.

He broke clear 23 miles into the stage, at the foot of the 5,000ft Colombiere Pass. He built up a lead of three minutes before the final of the three climbs, and held on to win easily.

Behind Claveyrolat, an attack was made by Stephen Roche, of Ireland, but the other leaders were not going to let him escape. Roche paid for his aggression later when he lost 41 seconds on the steep climb to the finish.

Bauer also showed signs of vulnerability on the earlier climb. He said: "I simply rode at my own pace and tried to limit my losses. I could see the French group ahead of me, and I knew that I had lost the yellow jersey."

**RESULTS:** Tenth stage (118km) 1. T Claveyrolat (F), 2m 24min 31sec; 2. U Ampler (G), 2m 26min 50sec; 3. S Roche (I), 2m 27min 12sec; 4. R Alcala (S), 2m 27min 31sec; 5. C Chiappucci (I), 2m 27min 50sec; 6. G LeMond (F), 2m 28min 19sec; 7. P Delgado (S), 2m 28min 38sec; 8. J Bugno (I), 2m 28min 57sec; 9. S Pensec (F), 2m 29min 16sec; 10. R Ampler (G), 2m 29min 35sec; 11. T Claveyrolat (F), 2m 29min 54sec; 12. C Chiappucci (I), 2m 30min 13sec; 13. G LeMond (F), 2m 30min 32sec; 14. J Bugno (I), 2m 30min 51sec; 15. S Pensec (F), 2m 31min 10sec; 16. R Ampler (G), 2m 31min 29sec; 17. T Claveyrolat (F), 2m 31min 48sec; 18. C Chiappucci (I), 2m 32min 07sec; 19. G LeMond (F), 2m 32min 26sec; 20. J Bugno (I), 2m 32min 45sec; 21. S Pensec (F), 2m 33min 04sec; 22. R Ampler (G), 2m 33min 23sec; 23. T Claveyrolat (F), 2m 33min 42sec; 24. C Chiappucci (I), 2m 34min 01sec; 25. G LeMond (F), 2m 34min 20sec; 26. J Bugno (I), 2m 34min 39sec; 27. S Pensec (F), 2m 34min 58sec; 28. R Ampler (G), 2m 35min 17sec; 29. T Claveyrolat (F), 2m 35min 36sec; 30. C Chiappucci (I), 2m 35min 55sec; 31. G LeMond (F), 2m 36min 14sec; 32. J Bugno (I), 2m 36min 33sec; 33. S Pensec (F), 2m 36min 52sec; 34. R Ampler (G), 2m 37min 11sec; 35. T Claveyrolat (F), 2m 37min 30sec; 36. C Chiappucci (I), 2m 37min 49sec; 37. G LeMond (F), 2m 38min 08sec; 38. J Bugno (I), 2m 38min 27sec; 39. S Pensec (F), 2m 38min 46sec; 40. R Ampler (G), 2m 39min 05sec; 41. T Claveyrolat (F), 2m 39min 24sec; 42. C Chiappucci (I), 2m 39min 43sec; 43. G LeMond (F), 2m 40min 02sec; 44. J Bugno (I), 2m 40min 21sec; 45. S Pensec (F), 2m 40min 40sec; 46. R Ampler (G), 2m 40min 59sec; 47. T Claveyrolat (F), 2m 41min 18sec; 48. C Chiappucci (I), 2m 41min 37sec; 49. G LeMond (F), 2m 41min 56sec; 50. J Bugno (I), 2m 42min 15sec; 51. S Pensec (F), 2m 42min 34sec; 52. R Ampler (G), 2m 42min 53sec; 53. T Claveyrolat (F), 2m 43min 12sec; 54. C Chiappucci (I), 2m 43min 31sec; 55. G LeMond (F), 2m 43min 50sec; 56. J Bugno (I), 2m 44min 09sec; 57. S Pensec (F), 2m 44min 28sec; 58. R Ampler (G), 2m 44min 47sec; 59. T Claveyrolat (F), 2m 45min 06sec; 60. C Chiappucci (I), 2m 45min 25sec; 61. G LeMond (F), 2m 45min 44sec; 62. J Bugno (I), 2m 46min 03sec; 63. S Pensec (F), 2m 46min 22sec; 64. R Ampler (G), 2m 46min 41sec; 65. T Claveyrolat (F), 2m 47min 00sec; 66. C Chiappucci (I), 2m 47min 19sec; 67. G LeMond (F), 2m 47min 38sec; 68. J Bugno (I), 2m 47min 57sec; 69. S Pensec (F), 2m 48min 16sec; 70. R Ampler (G), 2m 48min 35sec; 71. T Claveyrolat (F), 2m 48min 54sec; 72. C Chiappucci (I), 2m 49min 13sec; 73. G LeMond (F), 2m 49min 32sec; 74. J Bugno (I), 2m 49min 51sec; 75. S Pensec (F), 2m 50min 10sec; 76. R Ampler (G), 2m 50min 29sec; 77. T Claveyrolat (F), 2m 50min 48sec; 78. C Chiappucci (I), 2m 51min 07sec; 79. G LeMond (F), 2m 51min 26sec; 80. J Bugno (I), 2m 51min 45sec; 81. S Pensec (F), 2m 52min 04sec; 82. R Ampler (G), 2m 52min 23sec; 83. T Claveyrolat (F), 2m 52min 42sec; 84. C Chiappucci (I), 2m 53min 01sec; 85. G LeMond (F), 2m 53min 20sec; 86. J Bugno (I), 2m 53min 39sec; 87. S Pensec (F), 2m 53min 58sec; 88. R Ampler (G), 2m 54min 17sec; 89. T Claveyrolat (F), 2m 54min 36sec; 90. C Chiappucci (I), 2m 54min 55sec; 91. G LeMond (F), 2m 55min 14sec; 92. J Bugno (I), 2m 55min 33sec; 93. S Pensec (F), 2m 55min 52sec; 94. R Ampler (G), 2m 56min 11sec; 95. T Claveyrolat (F), 2m 56min 30sec; 96. C Chiappucci (I), 2m 56min 49sec; 97. G LeMond (F), 2m 57min 08sec; 98. J Bugno (I), 2m 57min 27sec; 99. S Pensec (F), 2m 57min 46sec; 100. R Ampler (G), 2m 58min 05sec; 101. T Claveyrolat (F), 2m 58min 24sec; 102. C Chiappucci (I), 2m 58min 43sec; 103. G LeMond (F), 2m 59min 02sec; 104. J Bugno (I), 2m 59min 21sec; 105. S Pensec (F), 2m 59min 40sec; 106. R Ampler (G), 2m 59min 59sec; 107. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 00min 18sec; 108. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 00min 37sec; 109. G LeMond (F), 3m 00min 56sec; 110. J Bugno (I), 3m 01min 15sec; 111. S Pensec (F), 3m 01min 34sec; 112. R Ampler (G), 3m 01min 53sec; 113. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 02min 12sec; 114. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 02min 31sec; 115. G LeMond (F), 3m 02min 50sec; 116. J Bugno (I), 3m 03min 09sec; 117. S Pensec (F), 3m 03min 28sec; 118. R Ampler (G), 3m 03min 47sec; 119. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 04min 06sec; 120. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 04min 25sec; 121. G LeMond (F), 3m 04min 44sec; 122. J Bugno (I), 3m 05min 03sec; 123. S Pensec (F), 3m 05min 22sec; 124. R Ampler (G), 3m 05min 41sec; 125. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 06min 00sec; 126. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 06min 19sec; 127. G LeMond (F), 3m 06min 38sec; 128. J Bugno (I), 3m 06min 57sec; 129. S Pensec (F), 3m 07min 16sec; 130. R Ampler (G), 3m 07min 35sec; 131. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 07min 54sec; 132. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 08min 13sec; 133. G LeMond (F), 3m 08min 32sec; 134. J Bugno (I), 3m 08min 51sec; 135. S Pensec (F), 3m 09min 10sec; 136. R Ampler (G), 3m 09min 29sec; 137. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 09min 48sec; 138. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 10min 07sec; 139. G LeMond (F), 3m 10min 26sec; 140. J Bugno (I), 3m 10min 45sec; 141. S Pensec (F), 3m 11min 04sec; 142. R Ampler (G), 3m 11min 23sec; 143. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 11min 42sec; 144. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 12min 01sec; 145. G LeMond (F), 3m 12min 20sec; 146. J Bugno (I), 3m 12min 39sec; 147. S Pensec (F), 3m 12min 58sec; 148. R Ampler (G), 3m 13min 17sec; 149. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 13min 36sec; 150. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 13min 55sec; 151. G LeMond (F), 3m 14min 14sec; 152. J Bugno (I), 3m 14min 33sec; 153. S Pensec (F), 3m 14min 52sec; 154. R Ampler (G), 3m 15min 11sec; 155. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 15min 30sec; 156. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 15min 49sec; 157. G LeMond (F), 3m 16min 08sec; 158. J Bugno (I), 3m 16min 27sec; 159. S Pensec (F), 3m 16min 46sec; 160. R Ampler (G), 3m 17min 05sec; 161. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 17min 24sec; 162. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 17min 43sec; 163. G LeMond (F), 3m 18min 02sec; 164. J Bugno (I), 3m 18min 21sec; 165. S Pensec (F), 3m 18min 40sec; 166. R Ampler (G), 3m 19min 59sec; 167. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 19min 58sec; 168. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 20min 17sec; 169. G LeMond (F), 3m 20min 36sec; 170. J Bugno (I), 3m 20min 55sec; 171. S Pensec (F), 3m 21min 14sec; 172. R Ampler (G), 3m 21min 33sec; 173. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 21min 52sec; 174. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 22min 11sec; 175. G LeMond (F), 3m 22min 30sec; 176. J Bugno (I), 3m 22min 49sec; 177. S Pensec (F), 3m 23min 08sec; 178. R Ampler (G), 3m 23min 27sec; 179. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 23min 46sec; 180. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 24min 05sec; 181. G LeMond (F), 3m 24min 24sec; 182. J Bugno (I), 3m 24min 43sec; 183. S Pensec (F), 3m 25min 02sec; 184. R Ampler (G), 3m 25min 21sec; 185. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 25min 40sec; 186. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 26min 59sec; 187. G LeMond (F), 3m 26min 58sec; 188. J Bugno (I), 3m 27min 17sec; 189. S Pensec (F), 3m 27min 36sec; 190. R Ampler (G), 3m 27min 55sec; 191. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 28min 14sec; 192. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 28min 33sec; 193. G LeMond (F), 3m 28min 52sec; 194. J Bugno (I), 3m 29min 11sec; 195. S Pensec (F), 3m 29min 30sec; 196. R Ampler (G), 3m 29min 49sec; 197. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 30min 08sec; 198. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 30min 27sec; 199. G LeMond (F), 3m 30min 46sec; 200. J Bugno (I), 3m 31min 05sec; 201. S Pensec (F), 3m 31min 24sec; 202. R Ampler (G), 3m 31min 43sec; 203. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 32min 02sec; 204. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 32min 21sec; 205. G LeMond (F), 3m 32min 40sec; 206. J Bugno (I), 3m 33min 59sec; 207. S Pensec (F), 3m 33min 58sec; 208. R Ampler (G), 3m 34min 17sec; 209. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 34min 36sec; 210. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 34min 55sec; 211. G LeMond (F), 3m 35min 14sec; 212. J Bugno (I), 3m 35min 33sec; 213. S Pensec (F), 3m 35min 52sec; 214. R Ampler (G), 3m 36min 11sec; 215. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 36min 30sec; 216. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 36min 49sec; 217. G LeMond (F), 3m 37min 08sec; 218. J Bugno (I), 3m 37min 27sec; 219. S Pensec (F), 3m 37min 46sec; 220. R Ampler (G), 3m 38min 05sec; 221. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 38min 24sec; 222. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 38min 43sec; 223. G LeMond (F), 3m 39min 02sec; 224. J Bugno (I), 3m 39min 21sec; 225. S Pensec (F), 3m 39min 40sec; 226. R Ampler (G), 3m 40min 59sec; 227. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 40min 58sec; 228. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 41min 17sec; 229. G LeMond (F), 3m 41min 36sec; 230. J Bugno (I), 3m 41min 55sec; 231. S Pensec (F), 3m 42min 14sec; 232. R Ampler (G), 3m 42min 33sec; 233. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 42min 52sec; 234. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 43min 11sec; 235. G LeMond (F), 3m 43min 30sec; 236. J Bugno (I), 3m 43min 49sec; 237. S Pensec (F), 3m 44min 08sec; 238. R Ampler (G), 3m 44min 27sec; 239. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 44min 46sec; 240. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 45min 05sec; 241. G LeMond (F), 3m 45min 24sec; 242. J Bugno (I), 3m 45min 43sec; 243. S Pensec (F), 3m 46min 02sec; 244. R Ampler (G), 3m 46min 21sec; 245. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 46min 40sec; 246. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 47min 59sec; 247. G LeMond (F), 3m 47min 58sec; 248. J Bugno (I), 3m 48min 17sec; 249. S Pensec (F), 3m 48min 36sec; 250. R Ampler (G), 3m 48min 55sec; 251. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 49min 14sec; 252. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 49min 33sec; 253. G LeMond (F), 3m 49min 52sec; 254. J Bugno (I), 3m 50min 11sec; 255. S Pensec (F), 3m 50min 30sec; 256. R Ampler (G), 3m 50min 49sec; 257. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 51min 08sec; 258. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 51min 27sec; 259. G LeMond (F), 3m 51min 46sec; 260. J Bugno (I), 3m 52min 05sec; 261. S Pensec (F), 3m 52min 24sec; 262. R Ampler (G), 3m 52min 43sec; 263. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 53min 02sec; 264. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 53min 21sec; 265. G LeMond (F), 3m 53min 40sec; 266. J Bugno (I), 3m 54min 59sec; 267. S Pensec (F), 3m 54min 58sec; 268. R Ampler (G), 3m 55min 17sec; 269. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 55min 36sec; 270. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 55min 55sec; 271. G LeMond (F), 3m 56min 14sec; 272. J Bugno (I), 3m 56min 33sec; 273. S Pensec (F), 3m 56min 52sec; 274. R Ampler (G), 3m 57min 11sec; 275. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 57min 30sec; 276. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 57min 49sec; 277. G LeMond (F), 3m 58min 08sec; 278. J Bugno (I), 3m 58min 27sec; 279. S Pensec (F), 3m 58min 46sec; 280. R Ampler (G), 3m 59min 05sec; 281. T Claveyrolat (F), 3m 59min 24sec; 282. C Chiappucci (I), 3m 59min 43sec; 283. G LeMond (F), 3m 59min 62sec; 284. J Bugno (I), 4m 00min 01sec; 285. S Pensec (F), 4m 00min 20sec; 286. R Ampler (G), 4m 00min 39sec; 287. T Claveyrolat (F), 4m 00min 58sec; 288. C Chiappucci (I), 4m 01min 17sec; 289. G LeMond (F), 4m 01min 36sec; 290. J Bugno (I), 4m 01min 55sec; 291. S Pensec (F), 4m 02min 14sec; 292. R Ampler (G), 4m 02min 33sec; 293. T Claveyrolat (F), 4m 02min 52sec; 294. C Chiappucci (I), 4m 03min 11sec; 295. G LeMond (F), 4m 03min 30sec; 296. J Bugno (I), 4m 03min 49sec; 297. S Pensec (F), 4m 04min 08sec; 298. R Ampler (G), 4m 04min 27sec; 299. T Claveyrolat (F), 4m 04min 46sec; 300. C Chiappucci (I), 4m 05min 05sec; 301. G LeMond (F), 4m 05min 24sec; 302. J Bugno (I), 4m 05min 43sec; 303. S Pensec (F), 4m 06min 02sec; 304. R Ampler (G), 4m 06min 21sec; 305. T Claveyrolat (F), 4m 06min 40sec; 306. C Chiappucci (I), 4m 07min 59sec; 307. G LeMond (F), 4m 07min 58sec; 308. J Bugno (I), 4m 08min 17sec; 309. S Pensec (F), 4m 08min 36sec; 310. R Ampler (G), 4m 08min 55sec; 311. T Claveyrolat (F), 4m 09min 14sec; 312. C Chiappucci (I), 4m 09min 33sec; 313. G LeMond (F), 4m 09min 52sec; 314. J Bugno (I), 4m 10min 11sec; 315. S Pensec (F), 4m 10min 30sec; 316. R Ampler (G), 4m 10min 49sec; 317. T Claveyrolat (F), 4m 11min 08sec; 318. C Chiappucci (I), 4m 11min 27sec; 319. G LeMond (F), 4m 11min 46sec; 320. J Bugno (I), 4m 12min 05sec; 321. S Pensec (F), 4m 12min 24sec; 322. R Ampler (G), 4m 12min 43sec; 323. T Claveyrolat (F), 4m 13min 02sec; 324. C Chiappucci (I), 4m 13min 21sec; 325. G LeMond (F), 4m 13min 40sec; 326. J Bugno (I), 4m 14min 59sec; 327. S Pensec (F), 4m 14min 58sec; 328. R Ampler (G), 4m 15min 17sec; 329. T Claveyrolat (F), 4m 15min 36sec; 330. C Chiappucci (I), 4m 15min 55sec; 331. G LeMond (F), 4m 16min 14sec; 332. J Bugno (I), 4m 16min 33sec; 333. S Pensec (F), 4m 16min 52sec; 334. R Ampler (G), 4m 17min 11sec; 335. T Claveyrolat (F), 4m 17min 30sec; 336. C Chiappucci (I), 4m 17min 49sec; 337. G LeMond (F), 4m 18min 08sec; 338. J Bugno (I), 4m 18min 27sec; 339. S Pensec (F), 4m 18min 46sec; 340. R Ampler (G), 4m 19min 05sec; 341. T Claveyrolat (F), 4m 19min 24sec; 342. C Chiappucci (I), 4m 19min 43sec; 343. G LeMond (F), 4m 20min 02sec; 344. J Bugno (I), 4m 20min 21sec; 345. S Pensec (F), 4m 20min 40sec; 346. R Ampler (G), 4m 21min 59sec; 347. T Claveyrolat (F), 4m 21min 58sec; 348. C Chiappucci (I), 4m 22min 17sec; 349. G LeMond (F), 4m 22min 36sec; 350. J Bugno (I), 4m 22min 55sec; 351. S Pensec (F), 4m 23min 14sec; 352. R Ampler (G), 4m 23min 33sec; 353. T Claveyrolat (F), 4m 23min 52sec; 354. C Chiappucci (I), 4m 24min 11sec; 355. 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R Ampler (G), 4m 33min 43sec; 383. T Claveyrolat (F), 4m 34min 02sec; 384. C Chiappucci (I), 4m 34min 21sec; 385. G LeMond (F), 4m 34min 40sec; 386. J Bugno (I), 4m 35min 59sec; 387. S Pensec (F), 4m 35min 58sec; 388. R Ampler (G), 4m 36min 17sec; 389. T Claveyrolat (F), 4m 36min 36sec; 390. C Chiappucci (I), 4m 36min 55sec; 391. G LeMond (F), 4m 37min 14sec; 392. J Bugno (I), 4m 37min 33sec; 393. S Pensec (F), 4m 37min 52sec; 394. R Ampler (G), 4m 38min 11sec; 395. T Claveyrolat (F), 4m 38min 30sec; 396. C Chiappucci (I), 4m 38min 49sec; 397. G LeMond (F), 4m 39min 08sec; 398. J Bugno (I), 4m 39min 27sec; 399. S Pensec (F), 4m 39min 46sec; 400. R Ampler (G), 4m 40min 05sec; 401. T Claveyrolat (F), 4m 40min 24sec; 402. C Chiappucci (I), 4m 40min 43sec; 403. G LeMond (F), 4m 41min 02sec; 404. J Bugno (I), 4m 41min 21sec; 405. S Pensec (F), 4m 41min 40sec; 406. R Ampler (G), 4m 42min 59sec; 407. T Claveyrolat (F), 4m 42min 58sec; 408. C Chiappucci (I), 4m 43min 17sec; 409. 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● RACING 38-39  
● CRICKET 40  
● TOUR DE FRANCE 41

WEDNESDAY JULY 11 1990

# SPORT

## Re-admission a gamble bravely taken

From DAVID MILLER,  
CHIEF SPORTS CORRESPONDENT,  
GENEVA

LESS than an hour before the kick-off in England's World Cup semi-final against West Germany in Turin, several hundred English spectators, without tickets, were beginning to cause a disturbance outside. The Italian police, in the traditional manner from Leeds to Lisbon, were about to admit them to the stadium, for peace and quiet. The plain-clothed British police from the National Football Intelligence Unit, on duty throughout all England's matches, persuaded the Italians not to do so.

This vital precedent — achieved without any subsequent, rebellious trouble in the city that had so feared repercussions and reprisals for the Heysel disaster involving Liverpool and Juventus five years ago — is a crucial guideline for all cities confronted with the return of English clubs to European

competition from next season, as confirmed here yesterday by Uefa.

The English police advised the Italians that if they admitted the spectators, this would destroy everything that had been achieved so far in crowd control during the World Cup. Graham Kelly, the chief executive of the FA, said here yesterday, "We ourselves thought there was no purpose being gained in continuing the ban, and Uefa seem to have agreed. But the hard work starts now."

Lennart Johansson, the Swedish president of Uefa, who personally had advocated England's re-admission for some months, confirmed that if local police authorities, at cities drawn to stage ties against Manchester United or Aston Villa, could not guarantee or were unwilling to effect the necessary crowd control, then matches would have to be switched to alternative stadiums.

The return of English clubs was

approved without condition, other than the immediate implementation of the original ban on Liverpool, which may subsequently be relaxed.

"There was no other way to have the English back than openly," Jo van Marle, the president of the Dutch federation, said. Ton van Dalen, one of the most experienced general managers in Dutch football, and partially responsible for PSV Eindhoven's appointment of Bobby Robson, said: "The return is overdue. Crowd trouble is not exclusively English, and the European competitions have been worse off without English clubs."

Johansson's view is that each city involved will now have to answer for itself, and that the example set by police authorities in Italy "is a must". Ticket sale segregation, Johansson said, goes hand in hand with police control.

Uefa, in my opinion, has taken a

calculated risk, encouraged by the relative peacefulness of the World Cup and motivated by the success and appeal of the England team in reaching the semi-finals. For all its technical shortcomings, English football still has huge attractions for overseas audiences.

The Uefa committee was also influenced by Johansson's message from Colin Moynihan, the minister for sport, who had telephoned him here late on Monday evening.

"Your minister was not denying the various problems there had been in Italy, but kept them in the right perspective," Johansson said. "What we have to do is eliminate the ticket black market, which undoes planned segregation."

It is to be hoped that Uefa and its member associations will be more attentive, and show more collaboration, than Fifa, which showed itself to be so biased with commercial considerations during

the past month that security was, seriously jeopardised.

Kelly, who considers that ticket segregation is perhaps even more important than police control, said: "Fifa turned a blind eye to segregation after the first phase in the interests of their commercial priorities. We had the official Italian agents trying to sell us tickets for the quarter [final] and semi-final at a 100 per cent mark-up." Excessive numbers of tickets had been sold speculatively prior to the competition so that Fifa could trumpet that matches were sold out, when stadiums for lesser matches were seen to be clearly half-empty.

"We just about managed to keep things under control," Kelly said. The FA's ad hoc office, set up successively at Cagliari, Bologna, Naples, Turin and Bari, worked non-stop trying to accommodate itinerant supporters. Kelly is optimistic that continuing strict control will gradually reduce the

number of people attempting to follow the national team overseas.

Both Manchester United and Aston Villa have already agreed that they will stage closed circuit big-screen television at their grounds for their away legs as an encouragement to supporters not to travel.

The onus is on the FA, Kelly said, to translate the success of the Italian operation — by civic authorities in conjunction with the FA, the intelligence unit and the Association of Chief Police Officers — for those European cities drawn against United and Villa, so as to ensure the return of English club spectators is trouble-free. The alternative, he is aware, is that Uefa reverses its decision next summer.

"We need the continuing support of the government, and possibly Home Office approval for overseas travel by the intelligence unit," Kelly said. The unit's

unspecified strength is thought to have been 20 specially trained men.

The maintenance of high-cost surveillance of football in European competition is essential if there is not to be a resumption of English-initiated trouble, or even another disaster. With substantial police and ticket control, non-football trouble-making travellers are unlikely to bother to go. Given a relaxation of control, they will be back almost overnight.

Uefa is brave to take the risk it has in the name of sport, for the legal consequences of further serious damage to property and persons caused by English spectators could rebound heavily. Kelly is indeed correct when he says that the hard work is about to begin.

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Letters, page 13  
World Cup verdicts, page 39

## Malcolm a destroyer of dreams

By ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

EDGBASTON (final day of five): England beat New Zealand by 124 runs

ONE of British sport's most sorrowful sequences was brought to an end shortly after 3pm yesterday when Devon Malcolm dealt summarily with New Zealand's only batting rabbit, settling the Cornhill Test series in England's favour.

Other than the 1988 win over Sri Lanka, which stern judges are inclined to discount, this was England's first victory at home since Australia were crushed at the Oval, five years ago. This, then, was only the second England success in 26 home games. It was New Zealand's first defeat in ten Tests.

There may not yet be a case for an open top bus to a civic reception but few would begrudge Micky Stewart the glass of champagne he was clutching soon after the end. That the long-suffering team manager chose to say not a single word at the traditional press conference probably indicated peace of mind rather than speechless surprise.

Stewart will know that England still have a considerable road to travel before the bungling ineptitude of recent years is regarded as part of a foolish past. Equally, he will believe that this team, under Graham Gooch, is now equipped for the journey.

In Atherton and Malcolm, they have installed and improved two players who should now occupy critical positions for some years to come. That, as much as the 1-0 result, is the rich return from the first half of this summer.

New Zealand were never seriously in contention for the improbably stiff target of 345 once they had lost Jones and Crowe in the first hour of this

final day. John Wright, the captain, was perhaps guilty of wishful thinking in saying: "We thought we had a good chance at start of play." He was, however, guilty only of a rare and refreshing honesty when he reflected on the first morning of this game and blamed himself for a fateful decision.

"I was wrong to put England in," he said. "No two ways about it, it was a bad decision. I put all the information together and still got it wrong because there was nothing in the pitch for the bowlers on the first day."

Wright confirmed that this will be his final tour and doubtless ruminated on being part of a suddenly disintegrating team. Hadlee and Snedden retired yesterday, while Bracewell and Smith are unavailable for the autumn tour of Pakistan. New Zealand are entering a rebuilding phase after a series in which they seldom played the cricket of which they are capable.

Hadlee, named with Atherton as player of the series, is exempt. So too is Franklin. But the formidable middle order batting did not fire and neither, for the most part, did Morrison in support of Hadlee. Here at Edgbaston, their batsmen played neither the spin of Hemmings nor the fast, short-pitched bowling of Malcolm with real confidence.

Gooch, summing up the match, nodded severely at this loss of control. "We were looking for a lead of at least 400, to put them out of the game and keep men in attacking positions. We had a bad day but the spirit of the side is so good that we were able to

come back well." It may be that the decisive moment came during Monday's final hour when Wright lost his wicket. The New Zealand captain, his face creased and contrite certainly felt so, and without a hint of arrogance. To resume without him yesterday was a massive handicap.

A poor crowd, considering the fascinating situation, saw Jones flail a rising ball from Small to second slip in the third over of the day. Despite his 40 here, Jones has not impressed on this tour, his technique against pace quite startlingly unorthodox for one with a Test average of almost 50.

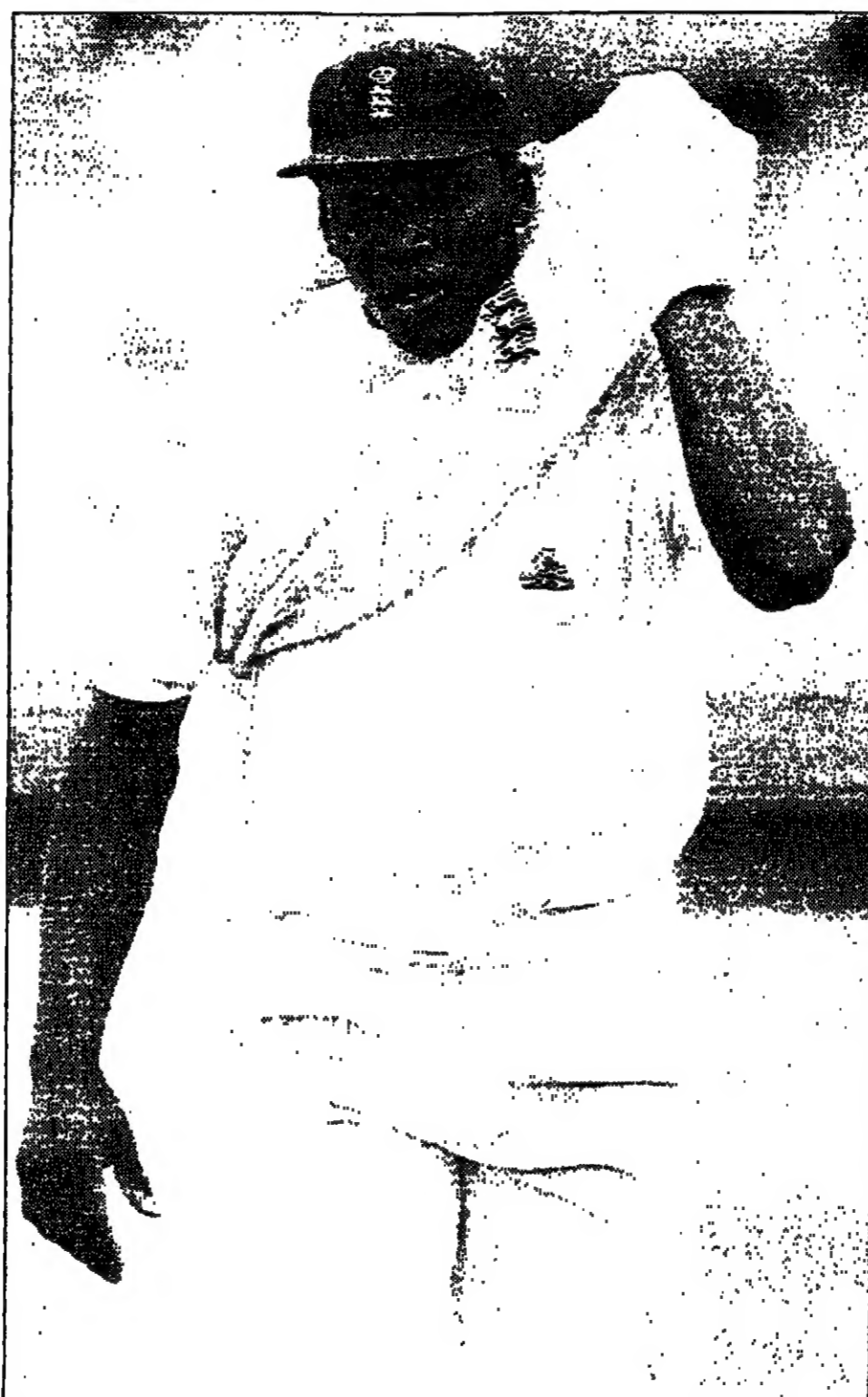
His exit, however, ushered in Greatbatch, who has won matches before now from similarly fraught positions. This was surely a crucial partnership and when Malcolm broke it with a ball, to Crowe, of great pace and little elevation, he had all but won the match for England.

Greatbatch counter-attacked, hitting Malcolm over mid-off and Small through mid-wicket, but when Hemmings was introduced, he required only three balls to remove him. It was the classic off break to the left-hander, committing the defensive stroke and turning enough to take the edge.

The romantic notion of Sir Richard Hadlee bowing out with a match-winning century was all that was left to sustain New Zealand and Malcolm ended this dream, too, scattering Hadlee's stumps as he gave himself an optimistic amount of room.

As ever, Malcolm was expressionless in triumph. Three balls later, he had added Bracewell to his collection and, after Parore's resistance had been ended by Lewis, Malcolm produced a timely yorker to account for Morrison.

Even in this rather hollow moment could Malcolm's advance be measured for in the Caribbean he consistently failed to bowl yorkers at tail-enders.



Match-winner: Malcolm leads England off the field after the victory at Edgbaston

### FULL SCOREBOARD FROM EDGBASTON

New Zealand won toss

ENGLAND First Innings

*G A Gooch c Hadlee b Morrison	154	1	19	384	281
M A Atherton lbw b Snedden	82	-	12	205	176
Played half forward across line					
A J Stewart c Parore b Morrison	9	-	1	45	39
Low edge to wicketkeeper					
A J Lamb c Parore b Hadlee	2	-	-	25	17
Pushed forward to leg cutter					
R A Smith c Jones b Bracewell	19	-	3	27	34
Set and put to short					
N H Fairbrother lbw b Snedden	2	-	-	11	8
Played across line off in-swinging					
H C Russell c Smith b Morrison	43	-	7	114	99
Loose drive at in-swinging					
C C Lewis c Rutherford b Bracewell	32	-	4	93	76
Swung to deep mid-wicket					
G C Small not out	44	-	7	108	89
E E Hemmings c Parore b Hadlee	20	-	1	64	42
Inside edge to wicketkeeper					
D E Malcolm b Hadlee	0	-	-	3	3
Wide swing against ball					
Extras (D 4, LB 5, NB 9)	28				
Total (141.5 overs)	435				

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-170, 2-193, 3-198, 4-245, 5-254, 6-316, 7-351, 8-381, 9-435.

BOWLING: Hadlee 37.5-8-97-3 (6n) (5-1-25-0, 6-0-28-0, 9-4-10-1, 5-0-23-0, 4-2-7-0); Morrison 28-7-81-2 (6n) (4-1-21-0, 4-2-10-0, 4-1-17-0, 6-3-5-1, 8-0-18-1, 2-0-0-0); Snedden (1n) 35-8-108-3 (8-2-22-0, 5-1-15-1, 6-0-26-1, 5-1-22-1, 8-4-17-0); Bracewell 42-12-130-2 (18-6-48-0, 9-0-35-1, 3-2-1-0, 9-3-23-0, 4-1-23-1); Jones 1-0-2-0.

NEW ZEALAND First Innings

T J Franklin c Smith b Hemmings	65	-	8	275	207
Set and put to short					
*J G Wright c Russell b Malcolm	64	-	4	95	74
Clashed at short, wide ball					
A H Jones c Russell b Malcolm	2	-	-	29	14
Gloved hook to wicketkeeper					
M D Crowe lbw b Lewis	11	-	1	45	35
Half forward to full-length ball					
M J Gresswell c Malcolm	45	-	8	93	82
Inside-edge drive					
K R Rutherford c Stewart b Hemmings	29	-	4	77	58
Edged turning ball to slip					
Sir Richard Hadlee c Atherton b Hemmings	8	-	-	28	19
Edged turning ball to slip					
J G Bracewell b Hemmings	25	-	4	28	22
Made room to drive					
T A C Parore not out	12	-	2	52	38
M C Snedden lbw b Hemmings	2	-	-	25	33
Played no shot to any ball					
D K Morrison b Hemmings	1	-	10	10	10
Drive outside turning ball					
Extras (D 9, LB 11, NB 2)	24				
Total (58.3 overs)	249				

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-45, 2-57, 3-90, 4-161, 5-163, 6-185, 7-223, 8-230, 9-243.

BOWLING: Small 18-7-44-0 (w 1) (14-5-31-0, 4-2-13-0); Malcolm 25-7-59-3 (16-5-34-2, 8-2-25-1); Lewis 15-5-51-1 (nb 1, w 1) (14-3-32-1, 1-1-19-0); Hemmings 27-3-10-56-1 (8-4-22-0, 10-4-34-1); Lewis 25-3-76-3 (nb 4) (2-1-8-0, 10-1-32-1, 5-1-21-1, 4-0-27-1); Hemmings 23-13-43-1 (10-3-25-0, 2-0-0-0, 17-9-17-1).

Man of the match: M A Atherton.

Man of the series: M A Atherton (England).

Sir Richard Hadlee (New Zealand).

PREVIOUS RESULTS: Trent Bridge (June 7-12): Match drawn. LORDS (21-26 June): Match drawn.

## Winning return after injury from Jackson

From DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT, NICE

COLIN Jackson returned to the international stage last night after injury and won the Mobil Grand Prix 110 metres hurdles here. Jackson, the Commonwealth champion, was a comfortable winner ahead of his fellow Briton, Tony Jarrett.

Jackson's time of 13.39sec was ordinary by his standards, but was reassuring, for he injured his hip in a fall after racing his big rival, Roger Kingdom, at Portsmouth three weeks ago.

Although Jackson subsequently appeared, and won, for Britain in the international match against East Germany and Canada a fortnight ago, the hip was troubling him and he withdrew from last Friday's grand prix meeting in Edinburgh.

Jarrett's time was 13.54sec, which was disappointing, particularly as the hurdlers were assisted by a following wind, after his 13.30sec with a marginally illegal wind at Edinburgh.

Ana Quirot, the Cuban who finished top of the world rankings at 400 and 800 metres last year, is making steady progress over one lap in the grand prix this season. She is top of the standings after her victory last night in 50.40sec.

There was little to choose between Quirot and Rochelle Stevens, of the United States, as they came off the final bend. Quirot, aged 26, had by far the stronger finish, though, and was a clear winner with Pauline Davis, the Common-

wealth 100 and 200 metres bronze medal winner from the Bahamas, coming through for second place in 51.28sec. Stevens faded for fourth in 51.59sec.

Doina Melinte, the Romanian who set an indoor mile world record in the United States in February, has by far the most impressive grand prix record this season over 1,500 metres and last night was no exception. She saw off the challenge of Natalya Artyemova, of the Soviet Union, in the last 150 metres to win in 4min 4.19sec.

Melinte's fellow Romanian, Elis Kovacs, was the early pace-maker, opening a gap of 50 metres at one point. Yvonne Mai, the East German who has run 4min 2.69sec this season, went with Melinte and Artyemova when they set off in pursuit of Kovacs but was tailed off at 1,300 metres.

Christina Cahill, at 33, still acquires herself well in such company. She was sixth in the 1984 Olympics, fourth four years later, and won the 1982 Commonwealth title, but she has never been prominent in the European championships. This year is her last chance and she seems to be building up nicely, finishing seventh last night in 4min 10.20sec.

Roberto Hernandez, of Cuba, maintained his impressive form this season by winning the 400 metres in 44.70sec, although this was considerably slower than his best this year, 44.14sec.

## Taylor waits for England call

By IAN ROSS

GRAHAM Taylor will be behind his desk at Aston Villa this morning still awaiting confirmation that he is to be the next manager of England.

Although Taylor has been invited to succeed Bobby Robson, who officially relinquishes the position on Monday, a formal announcement about his appointment has been delayed until Aston Villa and the Football Association conclude protracted discussions about the question of compensation.

Taylor admitted yesterday that he would be extremely surprised if the matter was not resolved within the next few days.

"I believe that Doug Ellis, my chairman, and Bert Millichip, of the Football Association, are to meet shortly in Geneva to discuss

the situation. I am hoping that what will happen next will be a formal announcement," he said.

"It is simply up to Aston Villa and the FA to come to an agreement. If they cannot do that then I shall continue as the manager of Aston Villa. I am going into work tomorrow and it is only right and proper that I should do just that."

"I would be very surprised if my appointment is not now confirmed. I think that it would have become obvious to me by now if I was not going to get the job."

"There will be some disappointment that I will not be taking Aston Villa into Europe next season but that disappointment is tempered by the fact that I have been offered a job which few people in my profession would have turned down," he added.

## Jacques on the attack against absent players

DOGGED victories by James Turner and Mark Petchey in the Bristol Challenger Trophy could not deflect a stinging attack on British players from Warren Jacques, the captain of Britain's Davis Cup team, yesterday (a Special Correspondent writes).

Although Turner overcame the seventh seed, Jacco Eltingh, of The Netherlands, 4-6, 6-4, 7-6, and Petchey beat the highly-rated Andrei Olhovskiy, of the Soviet Union, 6-2, 4-6, 7-6, Jacques criticised the apathy of younger players whose absence left holes in a weak qualifying event.

"It's very disappointing and

shows a lack of enterprise, all they needed to do was to turn up to get this kind of opportunity," Jacques said.

The Lawn Tennis Association is spending £20,000 on the tournament, mainly in the interests of helping our lower-ranked players. "The annoying thing is that exactly the same situation arose for the Wembley tournament in November. I actually spent three hours ringing people on Sunday night telling them to get down here," Jacques said. Petchey and Turner were joined in the second round by Chris Wilkinson, from Hampshire, who beat David Lewis, of New Zealand, 6-2, 6-3.

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